



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.												MOON.				HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.
			RISES AT			SOUTHS AT The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			SETS AT			RISES AT London.	SOUTHS.	AGE.	SETS AT London.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL DOCK.									
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.					Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.				
1	Th	<i>Circumcision</i>	8 8	8 35	8 19	12 3 58	4 0	3 33	3 49	11 7	4 33	5	10 14	5 17	5 39	2 12	2 32	1									
2	F	Length of day at London 7h 53m	8 8	8 35	8 19	12 4 26	4	13 34	3 50	11 20	5 20	6	11 39	6 0	6 25	2 54	3 15	2									
3	S	Length of day at Edinburgh 7h 2m	8 8	8 34	8 19	12 4 54	4	23 36	3 51	11 31	6 7	D	Morn.	6 50	7 15	3 40	4 5	3									
4	S	2ND S. aft. CHRIST.	8 8	8 34	8 19	12 5 21	4	33 37	3 52	11 45	6 56	8	1 2	7 40	8 10	4 30	4 55	4									
5	M	Length of day at Dublin 7h 34m	8 8	8 33	8 19	12 5 48	4	43 39	3 53	Aftern.	7 49	9	2 30	8 45	9 20	5 25	6 0	5									
6	Tu	<i>Epiph. Twelfth Day</i>	8 8	8 33	8 19	12 6 15	4	53 40	3 54	0 22	8 45	10	3 59	9 50	10 25	6 35	7 5	6									
7	W	Day increased at Edinburgh 18m	8 8	8 32	8 18	12 6 41	4	63 41	3 55	0 55	9 45	11	5 28	11 5	11 40	7 40	8 20	7									
8	Th	<i>Lucian. Fire Ins. d.</i>	8 8	8 31	8 18	12 7 6	4	73 42	3 56	1 39	10 48	12	6 49	—	0 15	8 55	9 30	8									
9	F	Day increased at London 17m	8 8	8 30	8 17	12 7 31	4	83 43	3 58	2 42	11 49	13	7 57	0 50	1 17	10 5	10 32	9									
10	S	Length of day at London 8h 4m	8 8	8 29	8 16	12 7 55	4	93 44	4 0	3 57	Morn.	14	8 45	1 45	2 10	11 0	11 25	10									
11	S	1st S. after EPIPH.	8 8	8 28	8 14	12 8 19	4	103 45	4 1	5 19	0 47	15	9 18	2 35	3 0	11 50	—	11									
12	M	<i>Plough Monday</i>	8 8	8 27	8 14	12 8 42	4	113 46	4 3	6 42	1 40	16	9 40	3 20	3 40	0 15	0 35	12									
13	Tu	<i>Camb. Term begins</i>	8 8	8 26	8 13	12 9 5	4	123 47	4 4	8 0	2 29	17	9 56	4 0	4 20	0 55	1 15	13									
14	W	<i>Oxford Term begins</i>	8 8	8 26	8 12	12 9 27	4	133 48	4 6	9 14	3 13	18	10 7	4 40	5 0	1 35	1 55	14									
15	Th	Day increased at Dublin 32m	8 8	8 25	8 12	12 9 48	4	143 49	4 8	10 25	3 55	19	10 18	5 15	5 35	2 15	2 30	15									
16	F	Day breaks 6h. 0m	8 8	8 24	8 11	12 10 8	4	153 50	4 9	11 36	4 34	20	10 29	5 55	6 10	2 50	3 10	16									
17	S	Twilight ends 6h 22m	8 8	8 22	8 10	12 10 28	4	163 51	4 11	Morn.	5 14	21	10 38	6 30	6 50	3 25	3 45	17									
18	S	2nd S. after EPIPH.	7 59	8 21	8 9	12 10 47	4	173 52	4 12	0 47	5 54	22	10 49	7 5	7 25	4 5	4 20	18									
19	M	<i>[Prisca. Old Tw. D.]</i>	7 58	8 19	8 8	12 11 6	4	183 53	4 14	1 59	6 36	23	11 2	7 45	8 12	4 40	5 0	19									
20	Tu	<i>Fabian</i>	7 57	8 18	8 7	12 11 24	4	193 54	4 16	3 14	7 21	24	11 18	8 45	9 20	5 17	6 0	20									
21	W	<i>Agnes</i>	7 56	8 18	8 5	12 11 41	4	203 55	4 18	4 29	8 9	25	11 43	9 55	10 30	6 35	7 10	21									
22	Th	<i>Vincent</i>	7 55	8 15	8 4	12 11 57	4	213 56	4 20	5 42	9 26	26	Aftern.	11 10	11 45	7 45	8 25	22									
23	F	Length of day at Edinburgh 7h 57m	7 54	8 14	8 3	12 12 12	4	223 57	4 22	6 47	9 58	27	1 9	—	0 20	9 0	9 35	23									
24	S	Day increased at London 54m	7 53	8 12	8 2	12 12 27	4	233 58	4 24	7 36	10 55	28	2 18	0 50	1 15	10 5	10 30	24									
25	S	3rd S. after EPIPH.	7 51	8 11	8 1	12 12 41	4	243 59	4 26	8 14	11 52	29	3 40	1 40	2 0	10 55	11 15	25									
26	M	<i>[Conv. of St. Paul]</i>	7 50	8 9	7 59	12 12 54	4	253 60	4 28	8 39	Aftern.	1	5 7	2 25	2 45	11 40	11 59	26									
27	Tu	Twilight ends at London 6h 36m	7 48	8 7	7 57	12 13 6	4	263 61	4 30	8 58	1 39	2	6 33	3 5	3 20	—	0 20	27									
28	W	Length of day at London 8h 53m	7 47	8 6	7 56	12 13 18	4	273 62	4 40	9 13	2 29	3	8 1	3 45	4 5	0 35	1 0	28									
29	Th	Length of day at Dublin 8h 39m	7 45	8 4	7 54	12 13 29	4	283 63	4 41	9 25	3 17	4	9 26	4 20	4 40	1 20	1 35	29									
30	F	<i>K. Chas. I. Martyr</i>	7 44	8 3	7 53	12 13 38	4	293 64	4 43	9 38	4 5	5	10 51	5 0	5 20	1 55	2 15	30									
31	S	<i>Hilary Term ends</i>	7 43	8 1	7 51	12 13 47	4	303 65	4 45	9 51	4 54	6	Morn.	5 40	6 5	2 35	2 55	31									



"THE DEATH OF MARMION."—(SCOTT)—PAINTED BY EDWARD ARMITAGE.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

BORN in India (in 1801), Mr. Roebuck was bred in England, and studied the law in the Temple with the intention of practising in the colony of Canada, where his apparently migratory father had eventually settled. But it was a busy and earnest time, in literature and politics, in London in 1820-30; and it would appear that the eager and ambitious young student, who had established an early reputation in "advanced" circles, became too interested in the affairs of the mother country to take more than an episcopal interest in Canada. The Canadas—ill governed, discontented, undeveloped—were in agitation just then against the views and decisions of the Imperial Parliament; and, wanting a man to do in London what Franklin had done years before for the "Federal Union," they decided upon the young Mr. Roebuck's stay in England, by pitching upon him as their agent—at first a subordinate one, subsequently as plenipotentiary. He remained, and went the Northern Circuit; but though the leaders of that circuit (Brougham and Denman) at the time were strong Liberals, Mr. Roebuck was a marked man as a violent Radical; and, not getting into business, and finding his small presence and thin voice opposed to the progress of a young barrister, he seems to have given himself up to newspaper writing (he was a champion in the days of "the unstamped"), and to very effective Benthamite articles in the new, noisy, and greatly-abused, because so very Radical, *Westminster Review*. In the Reform agitation he made himself conspicuous for boldness of speech and philosophical views of statesmanship; and, when the bill at last passed, he stood for the generally Radical Bath, and was returned second on the poll. He remained in Parliament for five years; and, from the first, took up his peculiar position—sometimes sneeringly defined by his opponents as "Objector-General." He faced every sort of fact in politics; analysed all kinds of men; opposed and lectured Whigs and Tories; headed the rest of the Radicals in plain speaking; and, being still a young man, of no definite position, and with no obvious aims, he created, inside and outside Parliament, a mingled feeling of detestation, wonder, admiration, and amusement. In fact, he had become a House of Commons' character. But he was as independent with his constituents as with the House; an "unmanageable" man; and, not being yet understood, having only reached the stage of unpopularity, he was thrown out of his seat at the general election of 1837, polling only 910 votes where he had formerly polled 1138.

But such a man could not long remain out. He remained a public man, and took to meetings as he was denied the House. The Corn-law question was coming uppermost—the Colonial question was forcing itself on. Mr. Roebuck understood both; and, by the next general election, in 1841, he had reached popularity, had ceased to be regarded as an eccentricity; and even by the Whigs, who availed themselves of his precise but pungent pen in the *Edinburgh Review*, he was coming to be considered as "rising." Bath was

in one of its Radical humours in 1841; and the £10 householders returned him and Lord Duncan by a triumphant majority against the Peelite Tories. In that new Parliament Mr. Roebuck made himself more conspicuous than ever. There had been great electoral corruption. He pointed it out; he insisted on inquiry; he demanded committees; he even had members down at the Bar? He made 600 enemies out of the 658 members, but he

pleased the public, and made his own courageous independence thoroughly comprehended. From 1841 to 1847 he was an ardent and energetic Reformer. He became disgusted with Whig shortcomings, and was delighted with the realities of Sir Robert Peel, whom he accordingly warmly supported through all the memorable tariff changes up to Corn-law repeal. But he was moving, all this time, on Colonial Reform, on Church Reform, on Parliamentary Reform—daily, weekly, monthly—he was doing something to form and bring to a point public opinion on the many "shams" he ruthlessly laid bare. All this time he peculiarly preserved his individuality; for, though an earnest Radical and a profound politico-economist, he avoided the vulgar intility of Chartism, and he deprecated the too material influence of the newly-risen Manchester school. He had likewise held aloof from the "Tory Socialist" school of Lord Ashley; and, being opposed at Bath at the election of 1847 by that then and still popular nobleman (now Lord Shaftesbury), he had to yield to the combined influence of aristocratic and philanthropic interests, and was beaten;—the press at the same time (thus indicating the high position Mr. Roebuck had at-



MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.

tained in national estimation) severely condemning Lord Ashley for opposing such a man.

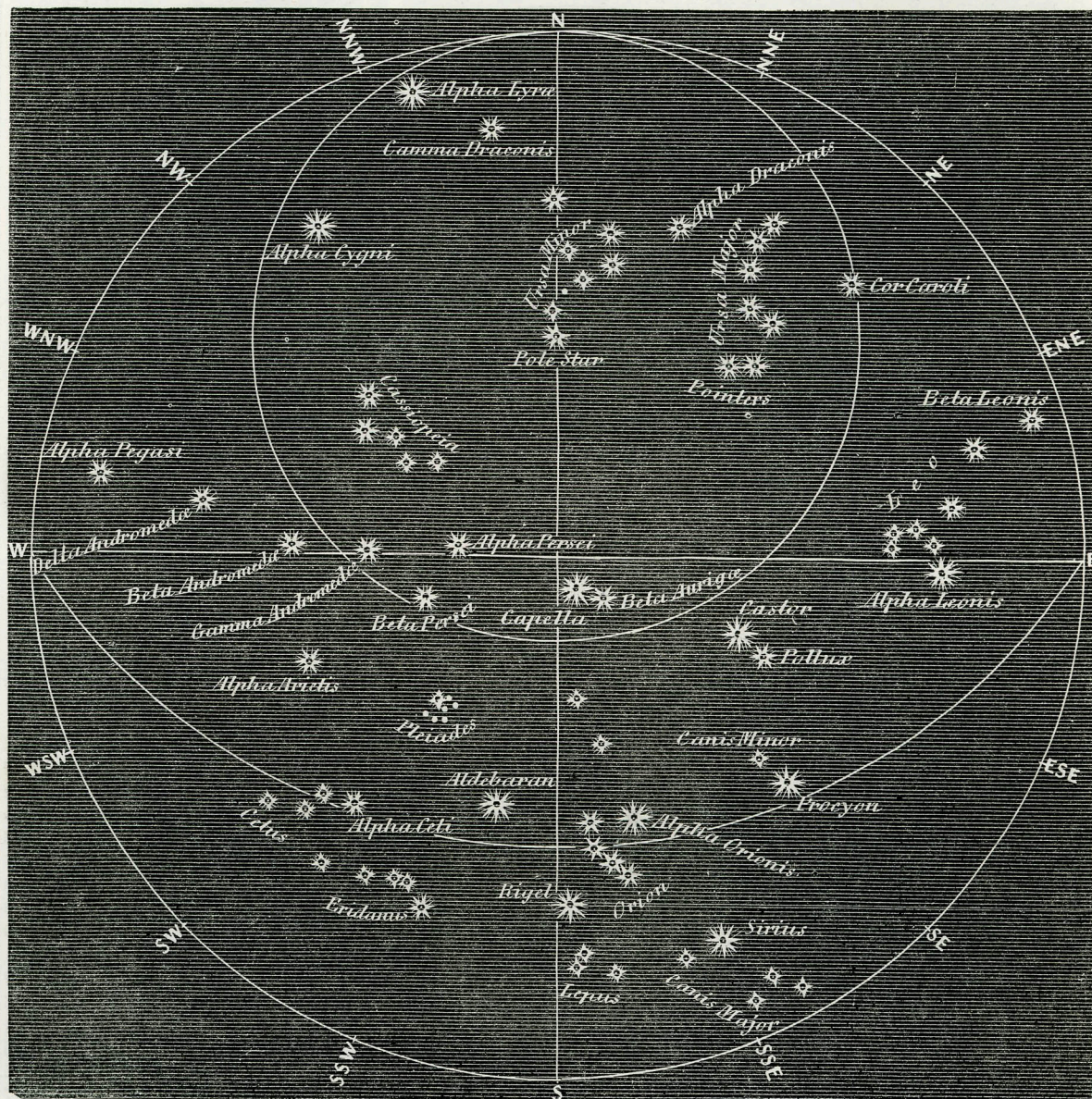
Mr. Roebuck remained out for two years; but a vacancy occurring in Sheffield, in 1849, by the appointment of Sir Henry Ward to the government of the Ionian Islands, he was returned by a thoroughly Liberal community without opposition, and the feeling at the time was, that a right thing had been done, inasmuch as Mr. Roebuck had been missed in the House of Commons. His health, however, had begun to fail, and during 1851-2-3 he was not much seen in Parliament. His constituents, re-electing him in 1852, generously besought him to retire for a time; and at his farm, in Hampshire, he spent this period in composing a "History of the Whigs," two volumes of which have been published, admirable as a political essay, and certain to live as the picture by an actor of the stormy drama of 1830-5. He was greatly missed again in the Session of 1853, when electoral corruption, exposed at the general election of the preceding year, was again the question, and when there was no man in the House of Commons to force Lord John Russell into the bold cure that the country demanded. Mr. Roebuck reappeared in his place at the latter end of the Session of 1854. When he made the motion for the Committee on the state of the army before Sebastopol, it was as much as anything else the conviction of his lofty patriotism and stern determination to get at the truth which caused the national cry for an investigation—the House of Commons giving way to that cry against all the entreaties and precedents of placemen.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

JANUARY.

THE ASPECT OF THE HEAVENS at the beginning of January at 10h P.M., at the middle at 9h P.M., and at the end at 8h P.M., is shown in the annexed diagram. The bright star Capella, in the constellation Auriga, is near the Zenith, situated within the range of circumpolar stars, and Alpha Lyre is opposite and nearly setting in the N. The remarkable constellation of Orion is approaching the Meridian, distinguished by its belt of three stars. The Pleiades, a cluster of

stars in Taurus, is west of the Meridian; midway between the Pleiades and Orion is the bright star Aldebaran, also in Taurus; Sirius, in Canis Major, follows Orion. At these times the constellations rising are Corona Borealis, N.N.E.; Boötes is also near N.N.E.; Hydra, E.S.E.; the hind legs of Canis Major in S.S.E. Those on the Meridian are Draco, below the Pole Star; Camelopardalus, between the Pole Star and the Zenith; Auriga, near Zenith; and parts of Taurus and Orion south of the Zenith. Those setting are Lyra, N.N.W.; head of Cygnus, N.W.; Pegasus, W.; and the tail of Cetus, W.S.W.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, AT 10H. P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9H. P.M.; AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8H. P.M.

Time of Southings or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Alpha Arietis ...	7	13 P.M.	Aldebaran ...	9	42 P.M.
Alpha Ceti ...	8	9 P.M.	Rigel ...	10	12 P.M.
Alpha Persei ...	8	28 P.M.	Capella ...	10	20 P.M.
Pleiades ...	8	53 P.M.	Alpha Orionis ...	10	41 P.M.

The SUN is situated south of the Equator, and is moving northwards; he is in Capricornus (the Goat), till 20 days 1 hour 16 minutes in the morning, when he enters Aquarius (the Water-bearer); on the 2nd day he is nearer to the Earth than on any day in the year, being 93,408,300 miles distant.

The MOON is near Jupiter on the 2nd, Beta Tauri on the 6th, Saturn on the 9th, Mercury on the 26th, Mars on the 28th, Venus on the 28th and 29th, Jupiter a second time on the 30th.

She enters her first quarter on the 3rd, at 13 minutes after noon.
She is full on the 10th, at 8 minutes after 9 in the morning.
She enters her last quarter on the 18th, at 50 minutes after 4 in the morning.
She is new on the 25th, at 26 minutes after 11 at night.

MERCURY sets on the 1st at 55 minutes after the Sun, and this interval increases till on the 16th he sets 1h 45m after him. At the end of the month the setting of the Sun precedes the planet by 14 minutes only. The planet is

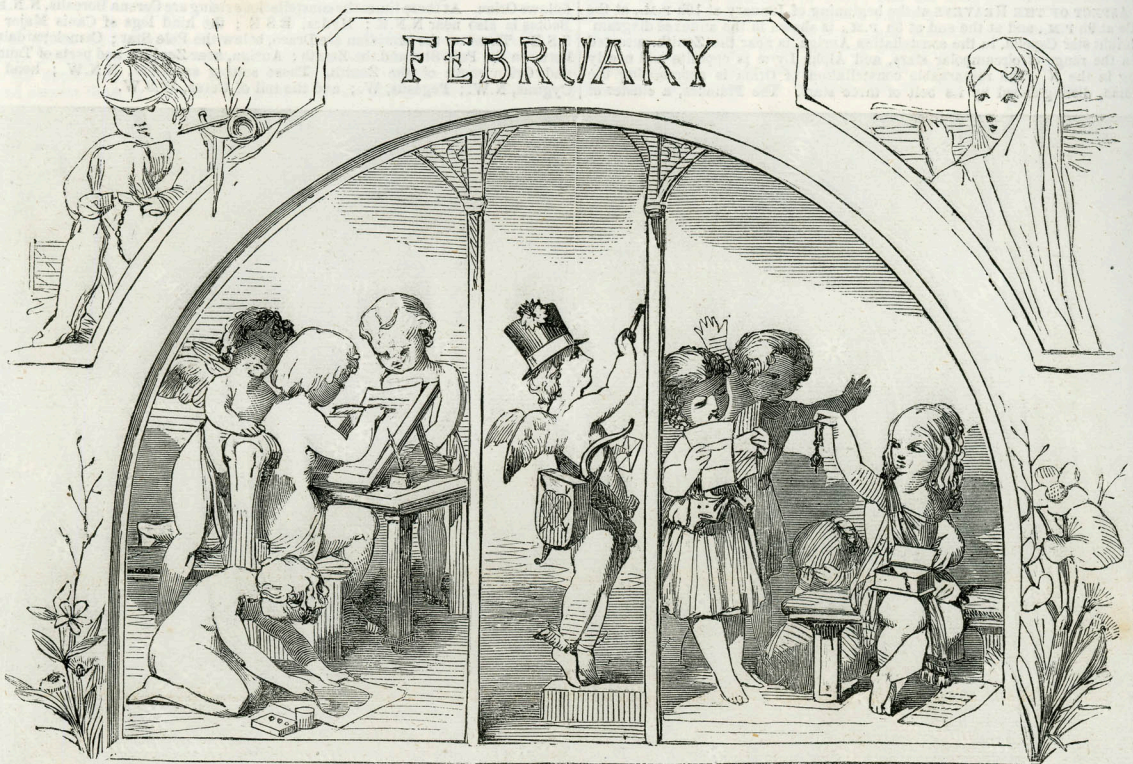
favourably situated for observations about the middle of the month, and may be seen with the naked eye near the horizon in the W.S.W. He is near the Moon on the 26th.

VENUS passes the Meridian at about 3h P.M. She is successively in the constellations Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces; is an evening star—setting on the first at 7h 31m, and on the last day at 8h 58m P.M.; near the W.S.W. on the 1st, the W. by S. on the 19th, and W. nearly till the end of the month. She is about 21 degrees south of Fomalhaut on the 17th and 18th, and is near the Moon on the 28th and 29th.

MARS souths early in the afternoon throughout the month; is in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius successively. He is not well situated for observation.

JUPITER souths between 5h 23m P.M. and 3h 42m P.M. throughout the month; is an evening star—sets on the first at 11h 24m P.M., and on the last at 9h 54m P.M., at the west point of the horizon. He is in the constellation Pisces for the first five days, then he enters Cetus, and is situated west of the stars in the above diagram in Cetus. He is near the Moon on the 2nd and 30th.

SATURN souths on the first at midnight, and on the last day at 9h 52m P.M.; is visible throughout the night in the constellation Gemini, preceding Castor and Pollux, being distant about 16 degrees from these stars, and about 23 degrees from Procyon; he is near the Moon on the 9th.



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.									MOON.					HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.
			RISES AT			SOUTH AT The Difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			SETS AT			RISES AT London.		SOUTH.		AGE.	SETS AT London.		LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL DOCK.				
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	D ub- lin.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	DYS.	Morn.	M.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	S	4TH S. after EPIPH.	7 41	7 58	7 49	12 13 55	4 47	4 30	4 39	10 7	5 45	10 7	5 45	0 18	6 25	6 45	3 20	3 40	32						
2	M	Purifica. Candl. day	7 40	7 57	7 48	12 14 3	4 49	4 31	4 40	10 27	6 39	8 14	5	7 10	7 35	4 0	4 15	33							
3	Tu	Blaise	7 38	7 55	7 46	12 14 9	4 50	4 34	4 43	10 54	7 37	9 3	14	8 5	8 35	4 50	5 20	34							
4	W	Day increased at Edinburgh 1h 52m	7 36	7 53	7 44	12 14 15	4 52	4 36	4 45	11 33	8 37	10 4	37	9 15	9 57	5 50	6 30	35							
5	Th	Agatha	7 34	7 51	7 42	12 14 20	4 54	4 38	4 47	Aftern.	9 38	11 5	47	10 45	11 36	7 12	8 0	36							
6	F	Day increased at London 1h 38m	7 32	7 49	7 40	12 14 23	4 56	4 40	4 49	1 37	10 36	12 6	42	—	0 15	8 45	9 30	37							
7	S	Day increased at Dublin 1h 49m	7 30	7 47	7 38	12 14 27	4 58	4 42	4 51	2 57	11 31	13 7	17	0 45	1 20	10 0	10 35	38							
8	S	SEPTUAGESIMA S.	7 29	7 46	7 36	12 14 29	5 0	4 45	4 53	4 20	Morn.	13 7	17	1 45	2 10	11 0	11 25	39							
9	M	[Half-Quarter Day	7 27	7 42	7 35	12 14 30	5 2	4 47	4 55	5 39	0 20	15 8	1	2 30	2 50	11 45	—	40							
10	Tu	Q. Vict. mar., 1840	7 26	7 40	7 33	12 14 31	5 4	4 50	4 57	6 56	1 6	16 8	14	3 10	3 30	0 5	0 25	41							
11	W	Length of Day at London 9h 41m	7 24	7 37	7 31	12 14 31	5 4	4 51	5 0	8 8	1 49	17 8	25	3 45	4 0	0 45	1 0	42							
12	Th	Length of day at Edinburgh 9h 18m	7 22	7 36	7 29	12 14 30	5 7	4 54	5 1	9 18	2 29	18 8	35	4 15	4 30	1 15	1 30	43							
13	F	Length of day at Dublin 9h 37m	7 20	7 34	7 27	12 14 29	5 9	4 56	5 2	10 30	3 9	19 8	45	4 45	5 5	1 45	2 0	44							
14	S	St. Valentine	7 18	7 32	7 25	12 14 27	5 11	4 58	5 4	11 42	3 49	20 8	55	5 15	5 30	2 20	2 30	45							
15	S	SEXAGESIMA S.	7 16	7 29	7 23	12 14 24	5 13	5 0	5 6	Morn.	4 30	21 9	7	5 50	6 5	2 45	3 5	46							
16	M	Day increased at Edinburgh 2h 44m	7 14	7 27	7 21	12 14 20	5 14	5 25	8	0 54	5 13	22 9	21	6 15	6 35	3 20	3 30	47							
17	Tu	Twilight ends at London 7h 8m	7 12	7 25	7 19	12 14 16	5 16	5 55	11	2 10	6 0	23 9	41	6 55	7 15	3 50	4 10	48							
18	W	Day breaks at London 5h 18m	7 10	7 23	7 16	12 14 10	5 18	5 75	13	3 23	6 50	24 10	11	7 35	8 9	4 30	4 50	49							
19	Th	Length of night at London 12h 48m	7 8	7 20	7 14	12 14 5	5 20	5 95	15	4 32	7 44	25 10	55	8 50	9 35	5 24	6 50	50							
20	F	Length of day at London 10h 14m	7 7	7 18	7 12	12 13 58	5 21	5 115	17	5 29	8 40	26 11	54	10 15	11 0	6 50	7 30	51							
21	S	Length of night at Dublin 12h 56m	7 5	7 16	7 10	12 13 51	5 23	5 145	20	6 9	9 36	27 11	45	11 45	—	8 15	9 05	52							
22	S	QUIN. SHROVE S.	7 3	7 13	7 8	12 13 44	5 25	5 165	21	6 40	10 32	28 2	34	0 25	0 55	9 40	10 53								
23	M	[Camb. Term div.	7 1	7 11	7 6	12 13 35	5 27	5 185	23	7 0	11 26	29 4	4	1 20	1 40	10 35	10 55	54							
24	Tu	SHROVE T. Matth.	6 59	7 8	7 3	12 13 26	5 29	5 205	25	7 17	Aftern.	30 5	35	2 5	2 25	11 20	11 40	55							
25	W	ASH WEDNESDAY	6 56	7 6	7 1	12 13 17	5 30	5 225	27	7 31	1 8	31 7	3	2 44	3 5	11 59	—	56							
26	Th	Length of day at Dublin 10h 36m	6 54	7 36	59	12 13 7	5 32	5 245	29	7 44	1 57	2 8	31	3 25	3 40	0 20	0 40	57							
27	F	Length of night at London 12h 18m	6 52	7 16	57	12 12 56	5 34	5 265	30	7 58	2 48	3 10	0	4 0	4 20	0 55	1 15	58							
28	S	Length of night at Edinburgh 12h 30m.	6 50	6 59	6 55	12 12 45	5 36	5 295	32	8 13	3 40	4 11	31	4 40	5 0	1 35	1 55	59							

ECLIPSES.—There will be two Eclipses of the Sun during the year—viz., 25th of March, and 18th of September; but there will be no Eclipses of the Moon throughout the year.



"A RUNAWAY KNOCK." PAINTED GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

(JOHN THOMAS, Hall Porter, *loquutor*).
It's a quarter to five, as I am alive! and that knocker's at rest for a wonder;
It's been going all day, as a body may say, like werry good minatur thunder.
I'm used to that now; knockers will make a row; it's their natur, and that there's no helping;
But with every rat-tat-tat-a-tat-tat, all Missus's dogs begin yelping!
There's that Hile-o'-Skyc—all 'air and no heye, like a muff upon legs—as sits up and begs, and turns up his nose at biled chicken.
And that fat wheezy spannel wot they wraps up in flannel, I'd warm his hold 'ide with a lickin'.

I don't hevvy my birth—it's the 'ardest on earth, and it's long since I made the diskivery.
Twenty-five pounds a year, no washing, NO BEER! one 'at, and but two suits of livery.
My powder is found—(that's to say I've a pound, which I puts profit side of my ledger.
'Cos I'm in the good books *always* of the cooks, and they flours my 'ead with the dredger).
All day in this chair, not a mossel of hair, 'cept when in the square I takes all the dogs out a hairin'.
And the little boys chaff and sings out "Wot a calf!" their impudence really's past bearin'.
"Rat-a-tat-tat-a-tat," I wonder who's that? "Rat-a-tat," I'm coming as fast as I can, sir.

What's this! Why, good gracious!! Some one—how how-dacious!!! Why, there isn't not no one to answer!!!!
Has the world come to that! "Rat-tat-a-tat-tat;" there's all them precious dogs set a-barking.
"Who was that, ma'am? Why, ma'am, I can't keep myself calm! With our knocker some wagabone's larking!"
"Run and fetch the police!" "I can't do it, ma'am, please. Natur never intended I *should* run.
By the door, ma'am, I'll stand, with a stick in my hand, and I'll give every scoundrel a good one!"
Rat-a-tat—Yow-how-how!—"Mercy, what's happened now?"
"Why, I've just been and trod on *dear* Shock, ma'am.
Why, there's no one! We've mis'd 'em. They'll ruin my system. I shall die of a runaway knock, ma'am."

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PANMURE,
MINISTER OF WAR.

WHEN Lord Palmerston became charged with the commands of her Majesty to form a Government, in place of being made War Minister, he applied to Lord Panmure to fill that important office. In commenting on that appointment the noble

Lord, who might be said to have originated it, paid a high compliment to the talents of Lord Panmure, and asserted his fitness for the post. Speaking of the new War Minister, he said, that he was a perfect master of all the principles which regulate an army, and of all the details. He would, he had no doubt, turn his attention to every improvement relative to the supply of the army, and would not be induced to adopt, under the name of improvements, innovations which might be destructive of the army, but would adopt those improvements which the science of the present day would enable him to carry out. Lord John Russell also expressed his conviction that Lord Panmure would be ready to act in a manner which would increase the efficiency of our army, which had suffered, not from the want of discipline or the want of military organisation, but from the failure of the civil department. These were high praises and strong promises; but the past career of Lord Panmure led to the opinion that they were not exaggerated or hazardous, but that they would be borne out by his subsequent proceedings.

It is as Mr. Fox Maule that Lord Panmure is better known in the political and Parliamentary history of his country. During some twenty years he has filled, while his party have been in power, positions more or less important in the Government, and has invariably acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his superiors and of the public. He is one of those scions of the aristocracy whose whole life and conduct discredit the clamours which are now being raised against our existing institutions. He has those abilities, those qualities of mind and heart, those hard-working instincts, and those popular manners, which would have enabled him to rise in the State, had he entered Parliament only with the ordinary advantages, and trusted to his own powers to make his way. He is descended from the same family as the Earl of Dalhousie. His father was the youngest son of the eighth Earl of Dalhousie (the present Marquis is the tenth); but he changed his name from Ramsay to Maule on succeeding, through his grandmother, to the estates of the old Earls of Panmure. When he was raised to the Peerage in the year 1831 (we speak still of the father of the subject of this notice) he took the title of Panmure, thus perpetuating indirectly the extinct honours of his family. It might be supposed that it was to the influence derived from these family associations that Mr. Fox Maule owed his selection and advancement in political life. So far from this being the case, it is generally understood that he derived no advantage whatsoever from the wealth and position of his father, for reasons into which it is needless here to enter.

Mr. Fox Maule, then, entered public life with scarcely any more advantages than those of any other public gentleman seeking advancement in the State.

Born in 1801, he early obtained a commission in the 79th Highlanders, in which regiment he served for twelve years. It was not until the age of thirty-four that he entered the civil service of the country. On the reaccession to power of Lord Melbourne, in April, 1835, that nobleman offered to Mr. Fox Maule the post of Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; and he continued to discharge its duties until the month of June, 1841. He was early

noticed as a collected and fluent speaker, a good man of business, remarkable for *bonhomie*, and yet always commanding the respect of the House by his quiet dignity and self-possession. The excellent manner in which he had discharged the duties of this subordinate post led to his being nominated Vice-President of the Board of Trade in the month of June, 1841.

In the opposition, if such it can be called, which was maintained by Lord John Russell and the Liberal party against Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Fox Maule took a distinguished, and sometimes even a leading, part; and on more than one occasion he developed striking debating powers. On the rupture between Sir Robert Peel and his party which was the consequence of his repeal of the Corn-laws Mr. Fox Maule came into office with Lord John Russell. It was now that he first became connected with the War Department, for which his military experience, as well as his general temperament, fitted him. In discharge of his duties as Secretary at War, from the accession of the Russell Ministry in July, 1846, to certain changes which preceded its downfall in February, 1852, he commanded the confidence of his colleagues, and generally satisfied his critics in

the army. How he performed those duties may be inferred from the spontaneous tribute of praise on the part of Lord John Russell to which we have already alluded. Lord Palmerston, as the Foreign Minister of that Government, also enjoyed constant opportunities of appreciating the services of the right hon. gentleman, and to this date we must refer the formation of the opinion which led to Lord Panmure's appointment to the most onerous and responsible office in the Ministry. Mr. Fox Maule's official career was once more varied by a change of office ere he temporarily retired from political life. After yielding up the War-office at the commencement of February, 1852, he became President of the Board of Control, and continued to hold that post until the resignation of Lord Russell's Administration. Lord Panmure—for by the death of his father he had now succeeded to the title—took no part in the arrangements which led to the formation of the Coalition Government; but the reputation he had made led to his almost immediate selection for the office of War Minister, as soon as it became clear that Earl Grey could not accept the post.

Lord Panmure was born at Brecon Castle, in Forfarshire, in 1801; so that he is still in the full vigour and maturity of his powers; and he married, in 1831, the eldest daughter of the first Lord Abercromby. In June, 1849, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire; and in May, 1853, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland. Lord Panmure has no children, and his heir presumptive is his brother.



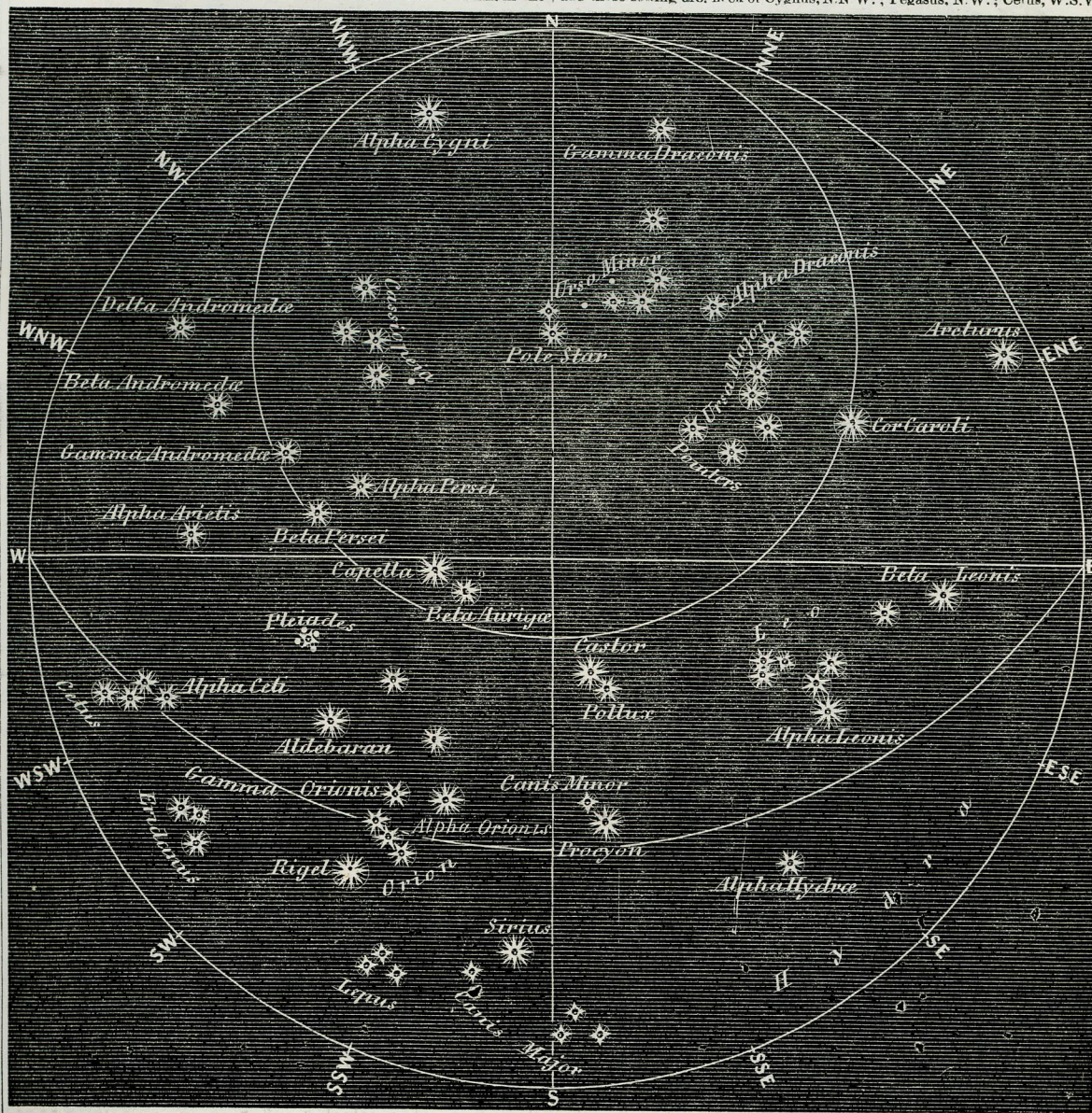
THE MINISTER OF WAR, THE RIGHT HON. LORD PANMURE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

FEBRUARY.

THE ASPECT OF THE HEAVENS at the beginning of February at 10h P.M., the middle at 9h P.M., and at the end at 8h P.M., is shown in the above diagram. By comparing the places of the stars in this diagram with that in last month, it will be seen that they seem to have advanced one-twelfth part of the circle: some stars which were visible near the west horizon are not so now, while others have become visible near the east horizon. The stars Castor and Pollux, in the

constellation Gemini, are near the Meridian; below them, and near the upper part of Orion, is the bright star Procyon, in the constellation of Canis Minor. The bright star Arcturus, in Boötes, is visible near the horizon in E.N.E. The constellations rising are the legs of Hercules near N.N.E.; Northern Crown, N.E.; shoulders of Virgo, E. by N.; and the Crater, E.S.E. Near the Meridian are Draco, below the Pole, head of Camelopardalus, above the Pole Star; Lynx, near the Zenith; Gemini, south of Zenith; below, Canis Minor, and lower still, Canis Major; and those setting are, neck of Cygnus, N.N.W.; Pegasus, N.W.; Cetus, W.S.W.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, AT 10h. P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9h. P.M.; AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8h. P.M.

Time of Southing or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—

Alpha Ceti	6 9 P.M.	Beta Tauri	8 31 P.M.
Alpha Persei	6 28 P.M.	Alpha Orionis	9 0 P.M.
Pleiades	6 51 P.M.	Sirius	9 52 P.M.
Aldebaran	7 42 P.M.	Castor	10 38 P.M.
Capella	8 20 P.M.	Procyon	10 45 P.M.
Rigel	8 22 P.M.	Pollux	10 50 P.M.

The SUN is situated south of the Equator, and is moving northwards; he enters Pisces (the Fishes) on the 18th at 3h 53m P.M. On the first day he is 93,643,700 miles from the Earth.

The MOON is near Saturn on the 5th, Mercury on the 22nd, Mars on the 26th, Jupiter on the 27th, and Venus on the same day.

She enters her first quarter on the 1st, at 20 minutes after 8 in the morning. She is full on the 8th, at 7 minutes before midnight. She enters her last quarter on the 17th, at 20 minutes after 2 in the morning. She is new on the 24th, at 2 minutes before noon.

She is at her greatest distance from the Earth on the 14th at midnight, and at her least distance on the 24th, at 2 minutes before noon.

MERCURY is in the constellation Capricornus. He rises before the Sun near the E.S.E. but is not favourably situated for observation.

VENUS souths at about 3h P.M. throughout the month. She is in the constellation Pisces; is an evening star, shining with greater brightness than in January. She sets on the first at 9h, and on the last day at 10h 10m P.M.; near the W. point of the horizon at the beginning, and the W. by N. about the middle of the month. She is about 14 degrees south of Gamma Pegasi at the beginning; is moving towards Aries during the month, and is distant 12½ degrees from Alpha Arietis at the end. She is very near Jupiter on the 12th, and is near him for some days before and after this day. She is at her greatest east elongation on the 27th, and is near the Moon on the same day.

MARS is an evening star; sets on the first at 7h 42m P.M., and on the last at 7h 57m P.M., in the west point of the horizon. During the month he is in the constellations Aquarius, Pisces, and Cetus successively; and is near the Moon on the 26th of the month.

JUPITER is an evening star, and sets on the first at 9h 52m P.M., and on the last at 8h 34m P.M., in the west. During the month he is in Cetus, situated to the west of the group of stars inserted in the diagram in this constellation. He is near the Moon on the 27th.

SATURN rises on the first at 1h 37m P.M., and on the last at 11h 47m A.M., and can be seen during the night; is in the constellation Gemini, preceding Castor and Pollux—being distant from them by 18 degrees, and from Procyon by 26 degrees, and passes the Meridian almost at the same time as Sirius. He is near the Moon on the 5th.



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.												MOON.				HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.
			RISES AT			SOUTHS AT The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			SETS AT			RISES AT London.		SOUTHS.	Age.	SETS AT London.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL DOCK.								
			Lon- don.	Ed n- burgh.	Dub- lin.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub lin.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.					
1	S	1ST S. in LENT. <i>St.</i>	6 48	6 54	6 50	12 12 33	5 38	5 32	5 36	8 31	4 34	5	—	5 18	5 38	2 15	2 33	60									
2	M	<i>Chad. Bp.</i> [<i>David</i>]	6 46	6 52	6 49	12 12 21	5 39	5 35	5 37	8 57	5 32	6	1 6	5 58	6 19	2 53	3 13	61									
3	Tu	Day increased at London 3h 11m	6 44	6 49	6 47	12 12 8	5 41	5 37	5 39	9 31	6 32	D	2 28	6 40	7 5	3 34	3 55	62									
4	W	<i>Ember Week</i>	6 42	6 47	6 44	12 11 55	5 43	5 39	5 41	10 21	7 32	8	3 42	7 35	8 10	4 20	4 50	63									
5	Th	Length of day at London 11h 4m	6 40	6 44	6 41	12 11 41	5 44	5 41	5 43	11 26	8 31	9	4 41	8 55	9 45	5 25	6 10	64									
6	F	Length of day at Dublin 11h 6m	6 38	6 42	6 39	12 11 27	5 46	5 43	5 45	Aftern.	9 25	10	5 22	10 35	11 25	7 0	7 50	65									
7	S	<i>Perpetua</i>	6 36	6 39	6 37	12 11 12	5 48	5 45	5 47	2 5	10 16	11	5 48	—	0 10	8 40	9 25	66									
8	S	2ND S. in LENT. <i>Old</i>	6 33	6 37	6 35	12 10 57	5 50	5 47	5 49	3 23	11 2	12	6 8	0 45	1 10	10 0	10 25	67									
9	M	[<i>St. Matthias</i>]	6 31	6 33	6 32	12 10 42	5 51	5 49	5 51	4 39	11 45	13	6 21	1 35	1 57	10 50	11 12	68									
10	Tu	Length of day at Edinburgh 11h 21m	6 28	6 30	6 29	12 10 26	5 53	5 51	5 53	5 53	Morn.	6 31	2 15	2 30	11 30	11 45	69										
11	W	Twilight ends 7h 48m	6 26	6 28	6 27	12 10 10	5 55	5 52	5 55	7 4	0 26	15	6 41	2 50	3 5	—	0 570										
12	Th	<i>St. Gregory</i>	6 24	6 25	6 23	12 9 54	5 57	5 55	5 57	8 15	1 6	16	6 52	3 20	3 35	0 20	0 35	71									
13	F	Day breaks 4h 28m	6 21	6 22	6 21	12 9 37	5 59	5 57	5 58	9 27	1 45	17	7 2	3 45	4 0	0 50	1 072										
14	S	Day increased at Edinburgh 4h 49m	6 18	6 19	6 18	12 9 20	6 0	5 59	6 0	10 39	2 26	18	7 11	4 15	4 30	1 15	1 30	73									
15	S	3RD S. in LENT	6 16	6 16	6 16	12 9 3	6 2	6 1	6 2	11 55	3 8	19	7 25	4 45	5 0	1 45	2 074										
16	M	Day increased at Dublin 4h 27m	6 13	6 13	6 13	12 8 46	6 4	6 4	6 4	Morn.	3 54	20	7 43	5 10	5 25	2 15	2 25	75									
17	Tu	<i>St. Patrick</i>	6 11	6 11	6 10	12 8 28	6 6	6 6	6 7	1 8	4 42	21	8 8	5 40	6 0	2 40	2 55	76									
18	W	Pr. Louisa b., 1848	6 9	6 8	6 8	12 8 11	6 8	6 8	6 9	2 18	5 33	22	8 42	6 15	6 35	3 15	3 30	77									
19	Th	Length of day London at 12h 2m	6 7	6 6	6 6	12 7 53	6 9	6 11	6 11	3 18	6 27	23	9 33	6 59	7 25	3 45	4 9	78									
20	F	Spring commences	6 5	6 4	6 4	12 7 35	6 11	6 13	6 12	4 4	7 22	24	10 40	8 2	8 50	4 40	5 17	79									
21	S	<i>Benedict. Abbot.</i>	6 3	6 2	6 2	12 7 17	6 12	6 15	6 13	4 40	8 17	25	11 59	9 40	10 30	6 5	6 55	80									
22	S	4TH S. in LENT	6 1	5 58	5 59	12 6 58	6 14	6 17	6 14	5 4	9 11	26	Aftern.	11 15	11 55	7 45	8 30	81									
23	M	Length of night at Edinburgh 11h 38m	5 59	5 56	5 56	12 6 40	6 15	6 18	6 16	5 20	10 3	27	2 57	—	0 30	9 10	9 45	82									
24	Tu	<i>Annunc. Lady-day</i>	5 57	5 53	5 54	12 6 22	6 17	6 20	6 17	5 36	10 54	28	4 28	0 55	1 15	10 10	10 30	83									
25	W	Length of day at London 12h 24m	5 54	5 50	5 52	12 6 3	6 18	6 22	6 20	5 49	11 44	29	5 58	1 40	1 55	10 55	11 10	84									
26	Th	<i>D. of Camb. b., 1819</i>	5 52	5 47	5 49	12 5 45	6 20	6 24	6 22	6 3	Aftern.	1 7	28	2 15	2 35	11 30	11 50	85									
27	F	Length of day at Edinburgh 12h 42m	5 50	5 44	5 46	12 5 26	6 22	6 26	6 24	6 18	1 28	2	9 2	2 50	3 10	—	0 586										
28	S	Day increased at London 4h 51m	5 47	5 41	5 43	12 5 8	6 24	6 28	6 26	6 45	2 23	3	10 35	3 33	3 50	0 25	0 48	87									
29	S	5TH S. in LENT	5 45	5 38	5 41	12 5 0	6 26	6 30	6 27	6 58	3 22	4	Morn.	4 12	4 35	1 5	1 27	88									
30	M	Length of night at London 11h 15m	5 43	5 36	5 39	12 4 31	6 28	6 33	6 29	7 29	4 23	5	0 10	4 52	5 15	1 50	2 7	89									
31	Tu	Length of night at Dublin 11h 6m	5 41	5 33	5 37	12 4 13	6 30	6 35	6 31	8 14	5 25	6	1 32	5 35	6 0	2 30	2 50	90									



"LITTLE GRETCHEN."—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.

ONCE by a murmuring rill reclined,
Sat, wrapt in thought, a wandering swain,
Calm peace composed his musing mind,
And thus he raised the flowing strain.

'Hail Innocence! celestial maid!
What joys thy blushing charms reveal
Sweet as the arbour's cooling shade,
And milder than the vernal gale.

'On thee attends a radiant choir,
Soft smiling Peace, and downy Rest,
With Love, that prompts the warbling lyre,
And Hope, that soothes the throbbing breast.

'Oh! sent from Heaven to haunt the grove,
Where squinting Envy ne'er can come!
Nor pines the cheek with luckless love,
Nor anguish chills the living bloom.

'But spotless Beauty, robed in white,
Sits on yon moss-grown hill reclined;
Serene as Heaven's unsullied light,
And pure as Delia's gentle mind.

'Grant, heavenly power! thy peaceful sway
May still my ruder thoughts control;
Thy hand to point my dubious way,
Thy voice to soothe the melting soul.

'Far in the shady, sweet retreat,
Let Thought beguile the lingering hour.
Let Quiet court the mossy seat,
And twining blives form the bower.

'Let dove-eyed Peace her wreath bestow,
And oft sit listening in the dale,
While Night's sweet warbler from the bough
Tells to the grove his plaintive tale.

'Soft as in Delia's snowy breast,
Let each consenting passion move,
Let angels watch its silent rest,
And all its blissful dreams be love!

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES WINDHAM, C.B.,
THE "HERO OF THE REDAN."

THIS gallant soldier, of whose heroic valour, coolness, and determination, as leader of the Redan storming parties, it is impossible to speak too highly, is a grand-nephew of the distinguished statesman, William Windham, whose estate at

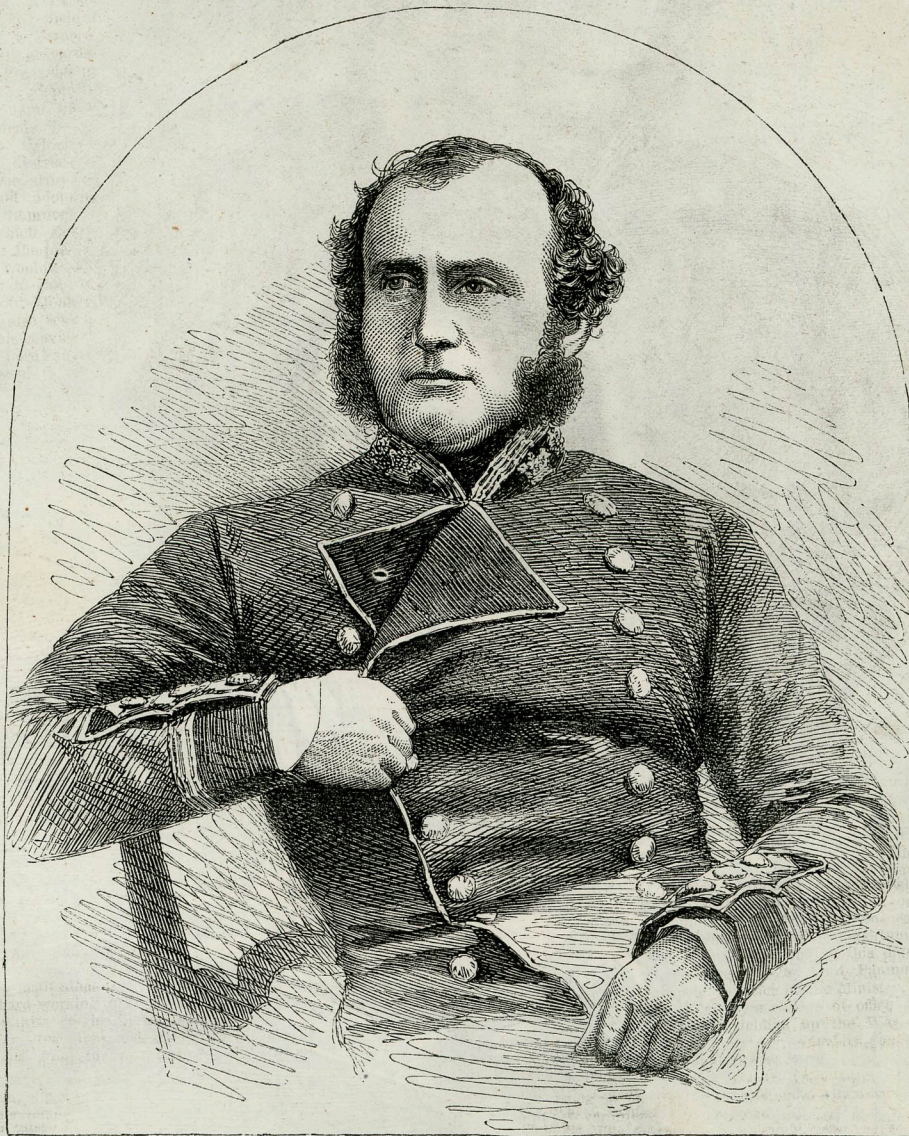
Felbridge, in the county of Norfolk, descended by lineal heirship to the present Windhams. The General was born in Norfolk, and is the fourth son of Vice-Admiral Windham, and younger brother of the late Mr. W. H. Windham, who represented East Norfolk in 1832; he is also brother of the Countess of Listowel, and uncle of Lord Ennismore. He was a Guardsman, having spent his early military career in the Coldstreams. He entered the Army in 1826; acted during the campaign as Assistant-Quarter-master-General of the Fourth Division; and subsequently he was appointed by General Simpson to the command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division, upon Brigadier-General Lockyer's appointment to the Ceylon command; and he was afterwards appointed Commandant of the portion of Sebastopol occupied by the British (Karabelnaia). The heroic course which Colonel (now General) Windham took in the assault on the Great Redan is to be reckoned among the most glorious achievements of the war. After describing the difficulties with which the storming party

had to contend, from the superior numbers and position of the enemy, and from a general impression entertained by the soldiers that the place was mined, and that they might be at any moment blown up, the frightful and disproportionate loss of officers, who fell by reason of their prominence in endeavouring to dissipate any undue apprehension of the kind—we are told that the Brigadiers capable of guiding the attack were reduced to one—Colonel Windham. This gallant officer did more than could be expected of human energy to accomplish, in order to obtain a prompt and adequate reserve with which he felt the Redan might have been held, despite any amount of force the Russians could bring to bear upon them. Three times did Colonel Windham send officers to Sir W. Codrington for reinforcements; for though the need of help must have been obvious to the superior officer placed in a position to command the entire attack, none came. All three officers failed to deliver their message, in consequence of being wounded whilst attempting to pass from the ditch to the rear of the Redan. The Colonel's Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Swire, was next dispatched, but he, also, was dangerously wounded as he went on his perilous errand. For an hour the enemy were mowing our men down by hundreds, and even the small dribblets that from time to time arrived were so disordered from the fire to which they had been exposed as to be almost useless. At length Colonel Windham determined upon taking a course which, for personal daring and recklessness of his own life, has rarely been paralleled.

A Russian officer stepped over the breastwork, and tore down a gabion with his own hands; it was to make room for a field-piece. Colonel Windham

exclaimed to several soldiers who were firing over the parapet, "Well, as you are so fond of firing, why don't you shoot the Russian?" They fired a volley, and missed him, and soon afterwards the field-piece began to play on the head of the salient with the grape. Colonel Windham saw there was no time to be lost. He had sent three officers for reinforcements, and, above all, for men in formation, and he now resolved to go to General Codrington himself. Seeing

Capt. Crealock, of the 9th, near him, busy in encouraging his men, and exerting himself with great courage and energy to get them into order, he said, "I must go to the General for supports. Now, mind, let it be known, in case I am killed, why I went away." He crossed the parapet and ditch and succeeded in gaining the fifth parallel, through a storm of grape and rifle-bullets, in safety. General Codrington asked him if he thought he really could do anything with such supports as he could afford, and said he might take the Royals, who were then in the parallel. "Let the officers come out in front—let us advance in order, and if the men keep their formation, the Redan is ours," was the Colonel's reply; but he spoke too late—for at that very moment the men were seen leaping down into the ditch, or running down the parapet of the salient, and through the embrasures out of the work into the ditch, while the Russians followed them with the bayonet and with heavy musketry, and even threw stones and grape-shot at them as they lay in the ditch. Colonel Wind-



MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM, C.B., "THE HERO OF THE REDAN."

ham is universally allowed, by the course which he took, to have retrieved, in his own person, the honour of the army on that day, aided by those brave men who fell for the most part at his side in his attempt to sustain this unequal contest. These eminent services are thus recognised in the General Order for Colonel Windham's promotion:—

"The Queen has also been most graciously pleased to command that Colonel Charles Ash Windham, C.B., shall be promoted to the rank of Major-General, for his distinguished conduct in heading the column of attack which assaulted the enemy's defences, on the 8th of September, with the greatest intrepidity and coolness, as specially brought to the notice of her Majesty in the public despatch of the Commander of the Forces, dated the 4th of September, 1855."

It is known only to a few of the friends of this gallant officer who have survived the Crimean campaign, that when the celebrated flank movement of the army was made on Balaklava, Colonel Windham on that occasion was the bearer of the despatch to the naval Commander-in-Chief (Admiral Dundas), requesting the co-operation of the fleet, and that he afterwards proceeded with the order from Admiral Dundas to Sir Edmund Lyons, directing him to take the *Agamemnon* round to Balaklava.

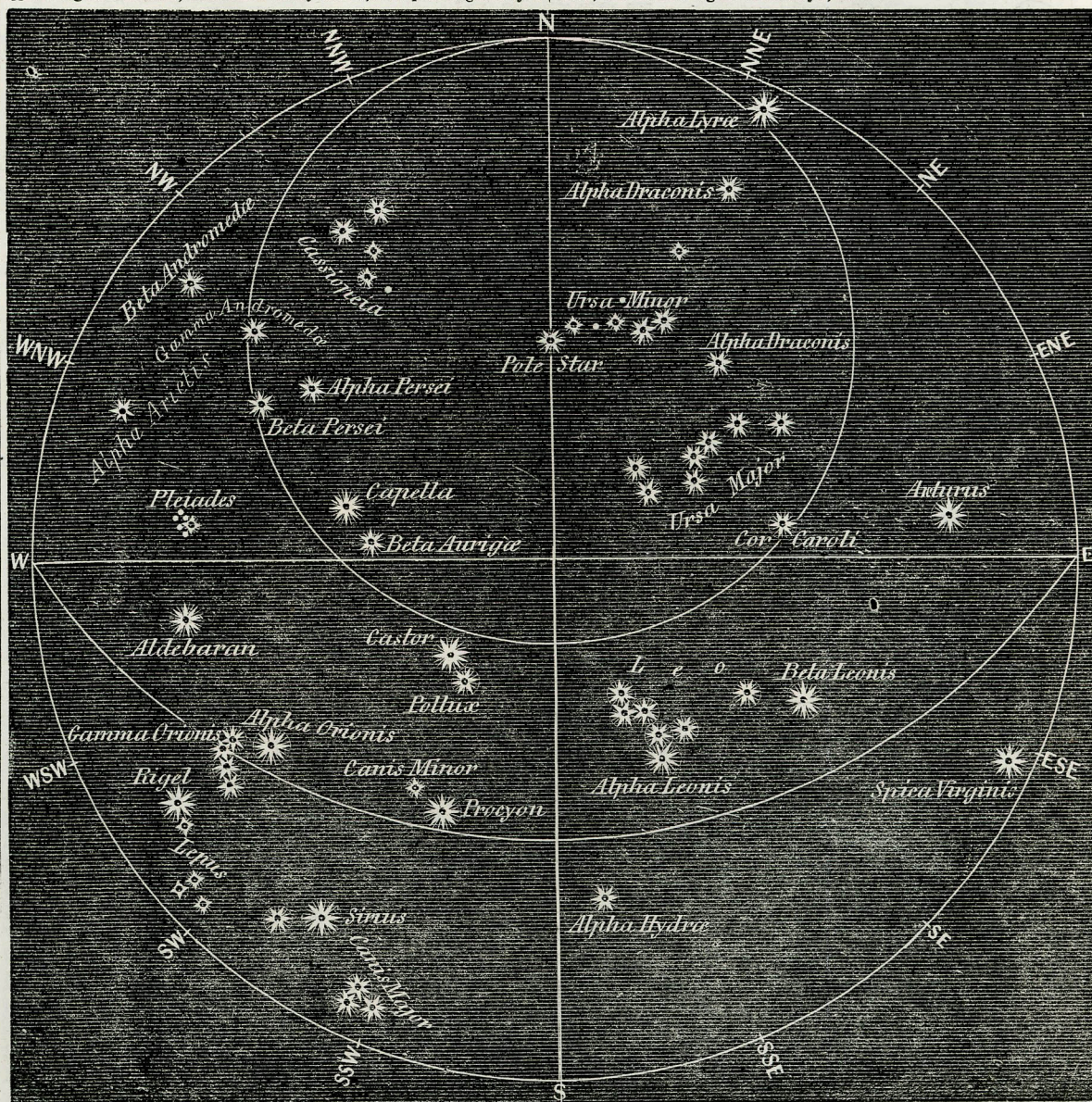
"DIEU ET MON DROIT."—This was the *parole* of the day given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France. In this battle the French were defeated; and in remembrance of this signal victory he made it the motto of the royal arms of England, and it has ever since been retained.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

MARCH.

THE ASPECT OF THE HEAVENS at the beginning of March at 10½ P.M., at the middle at 9h P.M., and at the end at 8h P.M., is shown below. The Pleiades, Aldebaran, and Orion, are descending towards the horizon in the W.; the stars Castor, Pollux, and Procyon have passed, and the stars in Leo and Hydra are approaching the Meridian; Arcturus is nearly due E., and Spica Virginis is just

above the horizon in E.S.E. The constellations rising are Lyra, in N.N.E.; Hercules, N.E.; Serpens, in E.; Virgo, E. to E.S.E.; Corvus, S.E.; and Hydra, S.E. Those on and near the Meridian are, below the Pole Star, near the horizon, the tail of Cygnus, above which the knee of Cepheus; above the Pole Star, a part of Ursa Major; near the Zenith, the tail of the Lynx; below which, Gemini, Leo, and Hydra. Constellations setting are Pisces, N.W.; Aries, W.; Lepus, S.W.; and the hind legs of Canis Major, S.S.W.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, AT 10½ P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9h P.M.; AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8h P.M.

Time of Southings or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—

Rigel	...	h. m.	Procyon	...	h. m.
Alpha Orionis	...	6 29 P.M.	Pollux	...	8 53 P.M.
Sirius	...	7 9 P.M.	Alpha Hydrae	...	8 58 P.M.
Castor	...	8 0 P.M.	Alpha Leonis	...	10 41 P.M.
	...	8 47 P.M.		...	11 22 P.M.

That part of the Milky Way which is visible during the evening of the first months of the year, may be traced as follows:—Starting from Cassiopeia and Perseus (which constellations are nearly covered by it), it passes by Auriga (the star Capella being a little N. of it), passes between Taurus and Gemini, over a part of Orion (being a little N. of the star Alpha Orionis), and so down to the horizon and below it; after having reached its most southern extreme, it returns northward, dividing itself into two streams, and these parts become visible in the evenings during the last months of the year, and will be there spoken of.

The SUN is situated south of the Equator, and is going northwards; he passes from the sign Pisces (the Fishes) into that of Aries (the Ram), on the 20th day at 3h 43m P.M.; and Spring commences. On the first day he is 94,193,500 miles distant from the Earth. There will be a total Eclipse of the Sun on March 25th; it begins at 10 minutes before 8 in the evening, in the longitude of 155° 18' E. of Greenwich, and latitude 32½° S. The Eclipse will be visible in North America, North and South Pacific Oceans, and in Australia.

The MOON is near Saturn on the 4th, Mercury on the 24th, Jupiter on the 26th, Mars on the 27th, and Venus on the 28th.

She enters her first quarter on the 3rd, at 30 minutes after 4 in the morning. She is full on the 10th, at 17 minutes after 4 in the afternoon. She enters her last quarter on the 18th, at 3 minutes after 9 in the afternoon. She is new on the 25th, at 28 minutes after 10 at night.

MERCURY rises before the Sun, and is not favourably situated for observation. VENUS souths a little before 3h P.M. She is in the constellation Aries throughout the month, and is an evening star, shining with great brightness. She sets on the first at 10h 11m, and on the last at 10h 51m, near the W.N.W. point of the horizon, at the beginning of the month, and N.W. by W. towards the end. About the middle of the month she is 17 degrees north of Alpha Ceti, and moving towards the Pleiades, being 6½ degrees distant from that group at the end of the month. She is near the Moon on the 28th.

MARS is in the constellations Pisces and Cetus, and on the last of the month is 13 degrees from Alpha Arietis; is an evening star: sets on the first at 7h 57m P.M., and on the last at 8h 8m P.M., at the W. by N. point of the horizon. He is near the Moon on the 27th of the month.

JUPITER is an evening star; sets on the first at 8h 33m P.M., and on the last at 7h 17m P.M., in the W. point of the horizon. Is in the constellation Cetus until the 14th of the month, when he enters Pisces. He is near the Moon on the 26th.

SATURN occupies nearly the same relative position to the stars as in the last month; is near the Moon on the 5th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 28th.



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.									MOON.					HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.	
			RISES AT			SOUTH AT The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			SETS AT			RISES AT London.		SOUTH.		SETS AT London.	LONDON BRIDGE.				LIVERPOOL DOCK.					
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	Morn.	Aftern.	Age.	Morn.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.			
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	DYS.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.			
1	W	Length of night at London 11h 7m	5 38	5 31	5 34	12	3	55	6 31	6 35	6 31	9 15	6 25	8	2 37	6 25	6 51	3 15	3 40	91						
2	Th	Day breaks at London 3h 36m	5 36	5 29	5 32	12	3	37	6 33	6 39	6 34	10 30	7 22	8	3 24	7 25	8 1	4 6	4 40	92						
3	F	Camb. Term ends	5 34	5 26	5 30	12	3	19	6 35	6 42	6 36	11 48	8 13	9	3 55	8 48	9 39	5 16	6 3	93						
4	S	Oxford Term ends	5 31	5 24	5 28	12	3	16	6 37	6 44	6 38	Aftern.	9 1	10	4 15	10 30	11 15	6 54	7 45	94						
5	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 29	5 22	5 26	12	2	43	6 38	6 46	6 40	2 28	9 44	11	4 32	11 53	—	8 30	9 8	95						
6	M	Old Lady-day	5 27	5 19	5 24	12	2	25	6 40	6 48	6 41	3 40	10 25	12	4 42	0 22	0 47	9 37	10 2	96						
7	Tu	Day increased at London 5h 31m	5 24	5 17	5 22	12	2	8	6 41	6 50	6 43	4 52	11 5	13	4 53	1 10	1 30	10 25	10 45	97						
8	W	Fire Insurance due	5 22	5 15	5 19	12	1	51	6 43	6 52	6 45	6 3	11 44	14	5 3	1 45	2 1	11 0	11 16	98						
9	Th	Maundy Thursday	5 20	5 12	5 17	12	1	34	6 44	6 54	6 47	7 14	Morn.	16	5 11	2 15	2 30	11 30	11 45	99						
10	F	GOOD FRIDAY	5 18	5 10	5 15	12	1	17	6 45	6 55	6 49	8 26	0 24	16	5 22	2 45	3 1	—	0 1	100						
11	S	Length of day at London 13h 31m	5 16	5 7	5 12	12	1	16	6 47	6 57	6 50	9 41	1 6	17	5 35	3 15	3 30	0 16	0 30	101						
12	S	EASTER SUNDAY	5 13	5 4	5 10	12	0	45	6 48	6 59	6 54	10 55	1 50	18	5 50	3 45	3 58	0 45	1 0	102						
13	M	Easter Monday	5 11	5 1	5 6	12	0	29	6 50	7 1	6 56	Morn.	2 37	19	6 12	4 12	4 28	1 13	1 27	103						
14	Tu	Easter Tuesday	5 9	4 58	5 3	12	0	14	6 52	7 3	6 58	0 6	3 27	20	6 44	4 45	4 57	1 43	2 0	104						
15	W	Twilight ends at London 9h 5m	5 7	4 55	5 1	11	59	59	6 54	7 5	6 59	1 10	4 20	21	7 30	5 15	5 30	2 12	2 30	105						
16	Th	Length of day at London 13h 50m	5 5	4 53	4 59	11	59	44	6 55	7 7	7 1	2 1	5 13	22	8 29	5 52	6 13	2 45	3 7	106						
17	F	Length of day at Edinburgh 14h 18m	5 2	4 51	4 57	11	59	30	6 57	7 9	7 3	2 38	6 7	23	9 42	6 40	7 7	3 28	3 55	107						
18	S	Length of day at Dublin 14h 11m	5 0	4 48	4 54	11	59	16	6 59	7 11	7 5	3 7	7 0	24	11 3	7 40	8 25	4 22	4 55	108						
19	S	LOW SUNDAY	4 58	4 46	4 52	11	59	27	7 13	7 7	8	3 25	7 51	25	Aftern.	9 13	10 0	5 40	6 28	109						
20	M	Day increased at Edinburgh 7h 41m	4 56	4 43	4 50	11	58	49	7 27	15	7 8	3 43	8 41	26	1 55	10 40	11 20	7 15	7 55	110						
21	Tu	Length of night at London 9h 51m	4 55	4 42	4 49	11	58	37	7 47	16	7 10	3 55	9 30	27	3 22	11 50	—	8 35	9 5	111						
22	W	Oxf. & Cam. Ts. b.	4 53	4 38	4 46	11	58	25	7 6	17	7 11	4 9	10 20	28	4 52	0 15	0 38	9 30	9 53	112						
23	Th	St. George	4 51	4 36	4 44	11	58	13	7 8	19	7 13	4 22	11 11	29	6 24	1 0	1 21	10 15	10 36	113						
24	F	Day increased at Dublin 7h 16m	4 49	4 34	4 41	11	58	2	7 10	21	7 15	4 37	Aftern.	30	8 0	1 40	2 0	10 55	11 15	114						
25	S	St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843.	4 47	4 31	4 39	11	57	51	7 11	25	7 17	4 57	1 4	1	9 36	2 20	2 43	11 35	11 58	115						
26	S	2ND S. aft. EASTER	4 45	4 29	4 37	11	57	41	7 13	27	7 19	5 23	2 7	2	11 8	3 6	3 30	—	0 21	116						
27	M	Day increased at London 6h 45m	4 43	4 27	4 35	11	57	31	7 14	29	7 20	6 13	3 11	3	Morn.	3 50	4 12	0 45	1 5	117						
28	Tu	Length of night at Edinburgh 8h 52m	4 41	4 24	4 33	11	57	22	7 16	32	7 22	7 1	4 14	4	0 24	4 36	4 59	1 27	1 51	118						
29	W	Length of night at London 9h 22m	4 39	4 22	4 31	11	57	13	7 17	34	7 24	8 13	5 14	5	1 19	5 25	5 50	2 14	2 40	119						
30	Th	Length of night at Dublin 9h 3m	4 37	4 19	4 29	11	57	4	7 19	36	7 26	9 35	6 9	6	1 57	6 15	6 45	3 5	3 30	120						



"A TYROLESE COMPOSER" PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.

GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

To give even a sketch of Sir Colin Campbell's military career would be to pass a review some of the most glorious events in the military annals of Great Britain. In every part of the globe where British valour has earned renown we find the gallant Scot in the van. In the Peninsula Sir Colin served in the 9th Regiment,

and was present at Vimiera; in the advance and retreat of the army under Sir John Moore, at Corunna; at Barrosa; and at Talavera. At the celebrated siege of Sebastien he received two severe wounds; and was again severely wounded at the passage of the Bidassoa. He was attached to the army of Balaklawa at the latter end of 1854, and was sent on the expedition to relieve Tarragona. In 1814-15 we find him in the 90th Rifles, serving in America. In 1823 he acted as Brigade-Major of the troops engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demerara. In 1842 he commanded the 98th Regiment in the expedition to China, and was present at the capture of Chin-kiangfoo and the subsequent operations near Nankin. He commanded the 3rd Division of the army of the Punjab throughout the campaign of 1848-49, including the battle of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, the affair of Savoolapore, the battle of Chillianwallah (where he was wounded), Goojerat, and the final operations. He was constantly employed in the years 1851-1852, when Brigadier-General commanding the Peshawur districts, in operations against the

Hill tribes surrounding the valley, including the forcing of the Kohat pass under Sir Charles Napier; and repeated affairs with the Momunds, who finally made terms after their defeat at Punj Pao by a small detachment of cavalry and horse artillery under Sir Colin Campbell's immediate command—the combined tribes numbering upwards of 8000 men. In 1852 he commanded an expedition against the Ootmankbail and Ranazai tribes, whom he attacked in their valleys, and destroyed the strongly-defended village of Nowadund and the fortified village of Pranghur; and he finally routed them with great slaughter at Iskakote, where they mustered 8000 men, while the force under Sir Colin was under 3000 men. For these and subsequent distinguished services Sir Colin received the war medal with five clasps, the Chinese medal, the Punjab medal with two clasps; and after the Punjab campaign he was made a K.C.B., and recently a G.C.B.

Forty-seven years' active service in the field has in no manner dimmed the energies of this distinguished soldier; and in the list of the many brave men whose names are engraven on their country's memory for their services against the oppressor of Europe, that of Sir Colin Campbell holds a prominent place.

In nearly every battle in the Crimea Sir Colin Campbell's brigade has been engaged.

On the 20th of September, 1854, was fought the ever-memorable battle of the Alma. It will be remembered how the First Division, composed of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, with the Highland Brigade, consisting of the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Regiments, crossed the river to support the Light Division, and, with fixed bayonets, charged the Russians who were advancing; and how, when the latter heard the English cheer, and the fierce

yell of the Highlanders, they turned and fled. Then ensued that noble struggle of emulation between Guards and Highlanders as to who should be first in the Russian redoubt—Sir Colin, at the head of the latter, far in advance of his men, shouting, "We'll hae none but Highland bonnets here!" It was this splendid charge which decided the day.

The battle of the Alma gave a prestige to the English arms which proved of the highest service in a later portion of the campaign. In a moment of enthusiasm Canrobert exclaimed, "All I ask of fortune now is, that I might command a corps of English troops for three short weeks; I should then die happy!"

On the 25th of October, at the battle of Balaklava, when the Turks abandoned the redoubts and the Russian cavalry dashed onwards, confident of success, towards Balaklava, the 93rd Highlanders, under Sir Colin Campbell, formed to meet them. On came the Russian horse, thinking to ride down that gallant regiment. The 93rd awaited the shock in line, disdaining to form in square, and when within an easy range poured a rattling volley into the ranks of the

enemy. The Russians hesitated, received another volley, and then wheeled sharply round to the left, not daring to confront the bristling bayonets of this one Highland regiment.

On the day of Inkerman, that terrific struggle so glorious to our arms, the Highland Brigade was intrusted with the defence of Balaklava to repulse the flank attack of the enemy.

It would be superfluous to follow Sir Colin Campbell throughout the whole of the Crimean campaign. By his kind manners, as well as by his bravery, he has endeared himself not only to his own men, but to the army in general.

SOLDIER AND VOLUNTEER.—The title of Soldier is derived from *solidus*, a piece of money. The Roman legions were paid. Hence the Volunteer, whose gallantry was gratuitous, was said to be "no soldier."

COST OF A PICTURE.—It is said that Marshal Soult, on being asked one day how much his best picture had cost, replied, "One monk." The meaning of this was, that the picture was given in exchange for an unfortunate monk who had been taken prisoner during Soult's campaign in Spain, and condemned to death.



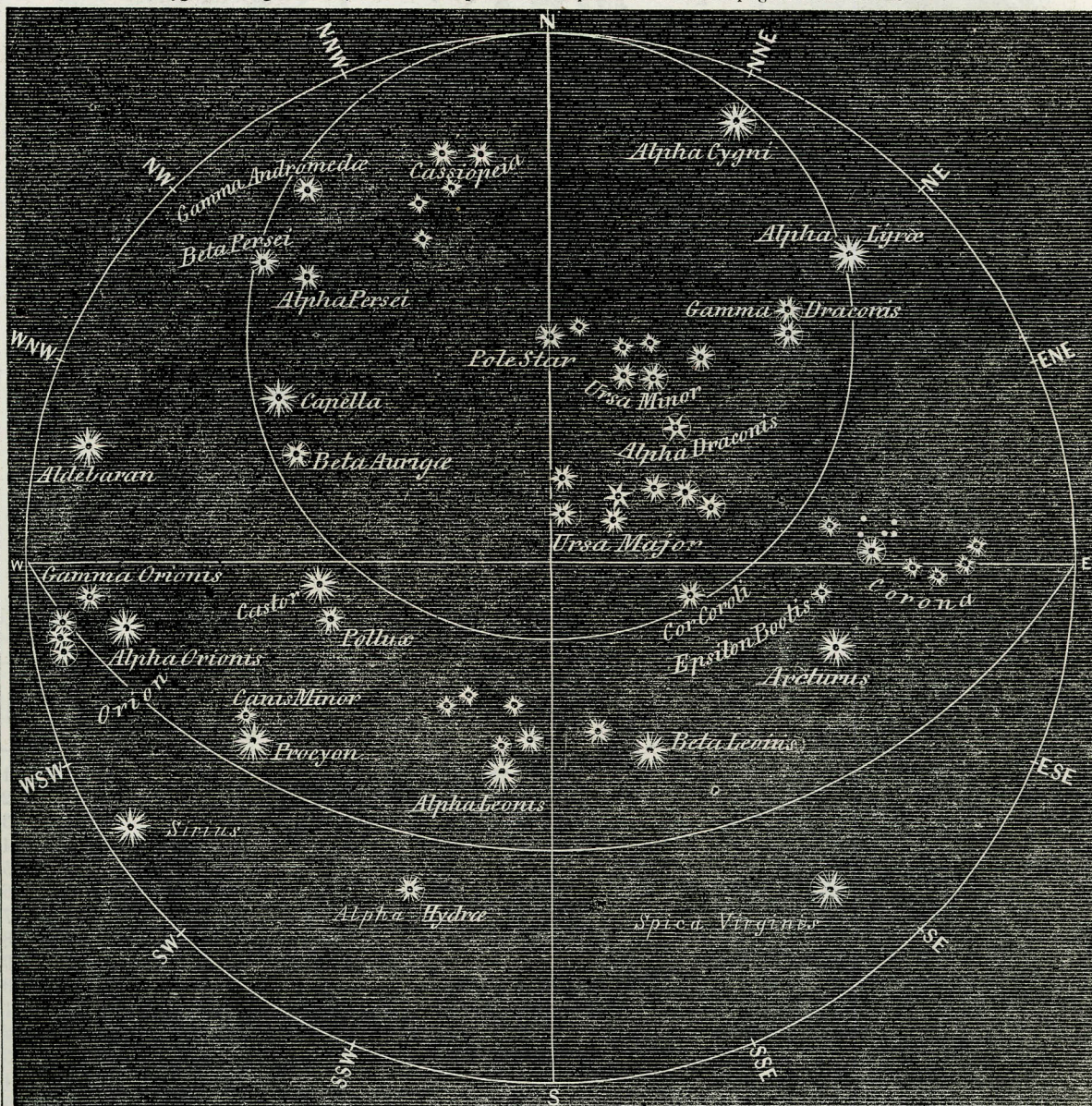
GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, G.C.B.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAXALL.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

APRIL.

THE ASPECT OF THE HEAVENS at the beginning of April at 10h P.M., at the middle at 9 P.M., and at the end at 8 P.M., is shown in the above diagram. The Pointers are near the Meridian above the Pole, and a part of Leo is also on the Meridian to the south; Cygnus is rising in N.N.E.; Hercules and Ophiuchus N.

of East; Serpens in E., and Libra E.S.E. Constellations setting are Andromeda, N.W.; Taurus, W.N.W.; Orion, W.; and Capri Major, S.W. If we compare the places of the stars in this diagram with those in January, we shall see that they have shifted their places about one-fourth part of the circle; for instance, Capella, in January, is a little east of the Meridian; in the above it has advanced a quarter of a circle in its progress around the Pole.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, AT 10H. P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9H. P.M.; AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8H. P.M.

Time of Southing or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—

Sirius	5 59 P.M.	Alpha Hydræ	8 42 P.M.
Castor	6 47 P.M.	Alpha Leonis	9 21 P.M.
Procyon	6 53 P.M.	Alpha Ursa Majoris	10 15 P.M.
Pollux	6 58 P.M.	Beta Leonis	11 2 P.M.

The SUN is situated north of the Equator, and is moving northwards. He passes from the sign Aries (the Ram) into that of Taurus (the Bull), on the 20th day, at 3h 50m A.M. His distance from the Earth on the 1st is 95,000,000 miles.

The MOON is near Jupiter on the 23rd, Mars on the 25th, Mercury and Venus on the same day, and Saturn on the 28th. She enters her first quarter on the 1st, at 26 minutes before 2 in the afternoon. She is full on the 9th, at 28 minutes after 9 in the morning. She enters her last quarter on the 17th, at noon. She is new on the 24th, at 14 minutes after 7 in the morning. She is at her greatest distance from the Earth on the 11th, at two in the morning; and at her least distance on the 24th, at ten in the morning.

MERCURY is successively in the constellations Pisces, Cetus, Aries, and Taurus;

is favourably situated for observation towards the end of the month. On the 28th he is 4 degrees south of Venus, and not far from the Pleiades, and may easily be found by the naked eye by his proximity to Venus and the Pleiades.

VENUS souths early in the afternoon. She is an evening star, and shines with great brilliancy. She sets on the first at 10h 51m P.M., and on the last at 9h 15m P.M., in the N.W. by W. point of the horizon. She is in the constellation Aries until the 4th, when she enters Taurus, and proceeding to the 26th, she turns in her course, and again approaches Aries. She is situated very near to the Pleiades throughout the month. She is at her greatest brilliancy on the 5th of the month, stationary on the 19th, near the MOON on the 25th, and Mercury on the 28th.

MARS sets on the first at 8h 8m P.M., and on the last at 8h 15m P.M.; is in the constellation Aries; passes no large star in his course, but is approaching the Pleiades, and is 11 degrees from that group at the end of the month. He is near the MOON on the 25th.

JUPITER rises nearly at the same time as the SUN; is not favourably situated for observation.

SATURN is on the Meridian at 5h 54m on the first, and 4h 8m on the last; he is an evening star—setting at 2h 9m A.M. on the first, and at 0h 20m A.M. on the last day; he is in the constellation Gemini, and precedes Castor and Pollux, as in last month.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.



Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.										MOON.						HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.	
			Rises AT			SOUTH AT The difference is the Equation of Time.						SETS AT			Rises at London.		SOUTH.		AGE.	SETS AT London.		LONDON		BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL DOCKS.		
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S. H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.					
1	F	<i>St. Phil. & St. Jas.</i>	4 34	4 17	4 27	11 56	57	7 21	7 38	7 28	10 56	6 58	2 21	7 15	7 55	4 0	4 30	121										
2	S	Length of night at London 9h 10m	4 33	4 14	4 25	11 56	49	7 23	7 40	7 30	Aftern.	7 43	8 2 38	8 35	9 20	5 10	5 50	122										
3	S	<i>3RD S. aft. EASTER</i>	4 31	4 12	4 23	11 56	43	7 24	7 42	7 31	1 32	8 25	9 2 50	10 0	10 35	6 35	7 15	123										
4	M	<i>[Invent. of Cross</i>	4 29	4 10	4 21	11 56	37	7 26	7 43	7 33	2 43	9 5	10 3 1	11 12	11 42	7 50	8 27	124										
5	Tu	Length of day at London 14h 50m	4 28	4 8	4 19	11 56	31	7 27	7 45	7 34	3 53	9 44	11 3 12	—	0 8	8 57	9 23	125										
6	W	<i>St. J. Evangelist</i>	4 26	4 7	4 18	11 56	26	7 29	7 47	7 36	5 3	10 23	12 3 21	0 30	0 50	9 45	10 5	126										
7	Th	Day increased at Dublin 7h 57m	4 24	4 5	4 16	11 56	21	7 30	7 48	7 37	6 16	11 5	13 3 30	1 7	1 25	10 22	10 40	127										
8	F	<i>East. T. ends. Half</i>	4 22	4 3	4 14	11 56	17	7 32	7 50	7 39	7 28	11 48	14 3 43	1 40	1 59	10 55	11 14	128										
9	S	<i>[Quarter day</i>	4 21	4 1	4 12	11 56	14	7 34	7 52	7 40	8 42	Morn.	15 3 58	2 15	2 30	11 30	11 45	129										
10	S	<i>4TH S. aft. EASTER</i>	4 19	3 59	4 10	11 56	11	7 35	7 54	7 42	9 53	0 34	16 4 18	2 45	3 2	—	0 2	130										
11	M	Day increased at London 7h 33m	4 17	3 57	4 8	11 56	9	7 36	7 56	7 44	11 2	1 23	17 4 47	3 15	3 32	0 17	0 30	131										
12	Tu	All day or twilight at Edinburgh.	4 16	3 56	4 7	11 56	7	7 38	7 58	7 46	11 58	2 15	18 5 26	3 50	4 5	0 47	1 5	132										
13	W	<i>Old May-day</i>	4 14	3 54	4 5	11 56	6	7 39	8 0	7 48	Morn.	3 9	19 6 22	4 25	4 38	1 20	1 40	133										
14	Th	Length of day at London 15h 20m	4 12	3 52	4 4	11 56	6	7 41	8 2	7 50	0 38	4 22	20 7 30	5 0	5 15	1 53	2 15	134										
15	F	Length of day at Dublin 15h 48m	4 11	3 50	4 3	11 56	6	7 42	8 3	7 51	1 8	4 54	21 8 47	5 40	6 0	2 30	2 55	135										
16	S	Length of day at London 15h 31m	4 10	3 49	4 2	11 56	7	7 44	8 5	7 53	1 30	5 45	22 10 11	6 30	6 57	3 15	3 45	136										
17	S	<i>ROGATION SUND.</i>	4 8	3 47	4 0	11 56	8	7 45	8 7	7 54	1 47	6 33	23 11 33	7 30	8 5	4 12	4 45	137										
18	M	Length of day at London 15h 40m	4 7	3 45	3 58	11 56	10	7 47	8 9	7 56	2 1	7 21	24 Aftern.	8 45	9 25	5 20	6 0	138										
19	Tu	<i>Dunstan</i>	4 5	3 43	3 56	11 56	12	7 48	8 11	7 58	2 12	8 25	2 21	9 57	10 30	6 40	7 12	139										
20	W	Length of day at Edinburgh 16h 32m	4 4	3 41	3 54	11 56	15	7 49	8 13	7 59	2 26	8 57	26 3 49	11 5	11 30	7 45	8 20	140										
21	Th	<i>Ascen. day. Holy T.</i>	4 3	3 39	3 53	11 56	19	7 51	8 15	8 1	2 42	9 49	27 5 21	11 55	—	8 45	9 10	141										
22	F	<i>Trinity Term begins</i>	4 1	3 38	3 51	11 56	23	7 52	8 17	8 2	2 58	10 45	28 6 57	0 20	0 45	9 35	9 50	142										
23	S	Day increased at Edinburgh 9h 52m	4 0	3 36	3 50	11 56	28	7 53	8 19	8 4	3 21	11 45	29 8 32	1 10	1 35	10 25	10 50	143										
24	S	<i>Sunday aft. Asc. d.</i>	3 59	3 34	3 49	11 56	33	7 55	8 21	8 6	3 56	Aftern.	1 10 0	2 0	2 25	11 15	11 40	144										
25	M	<i>[Qu. Vict. b., 1819</i>	3 58	3 33	3 47	11 56	38	7 57	8 22	8 7	4 44	1 56	2 11 8	2 50	3 10	—	0 5	145										
26	Tu	<i>Augustin Archbp.</i>	3 57	3 31	3 46	11 56	45	7 58	8 24	8 9	5 51	2 59	3 11 52	3 35	4 1	0 25	0 40	146										
27	W	<i>K. of Hanover b.,</i>	3 56	3 30	3 45	11 56	51	7 59	8 25	8 10	7 12	3 58	4 Morn.	4 25	4 50	1 16	1 40	147										
28	Th	<i>[1819</i>	3 55	3 29	3 45	11 56	58	8 0	8 26	8 11	8 37	4 51	5 0 23	5 15	5 40	2 5	2 30	148										
29	F	<i>Res. K. C. II., 1660</i>	3 54	3 28	3 44	11 57	6	8 1	8 27	8 12	10 0	5 39	6 0 42	6 7	6 35	2 55	3 22	149										
30	S	<i>Oxford Term ends</i>	3 53	3 27	3 43	11 57	14	8 2	8 28	8 12	11 18	6 23	7 0 57	7 2	7 30	3 40	4 17	150										
31	S	<i>WHIT SUNDAY</i>	3 52	3 26	3 42	11 57	22	8 3	8 29	8 13	Aftern.	7 4	8 1 9	8 5	8 35	4 45	5 20	151										



"SUNSHINE,"—PAINTED BY C. BAXTER.

MAIDEN! with the meek brown eyes,
In whose orb a shadow lies,
Like the dusk in evening skies

Thou whose locks outshine the sun,
Golden tresses, wreathed in one,
As the braided streamlets run!

Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!

* * * *

Childhood is the bough, where slumbered
Birds and blossoms man'-numbered;—
Age that bough with snows encumbered.

Gather, then, each flower that grows,
When the young heart overflows,
To embalm that text of snows.

Bear a lily in thy hand;
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand.

Bear through sorrow, wrong, and ruth,
In thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

O, that dew, like balm, shall steal
Into wounds, that cannot heal,
Even as sleep our eyes doth seal;

And that smile, like sunshine, dart
Into many a sunless heart,—
For a smile of God thou art.

ADMIRAL LORD LYONS, G.C.B.

LORD LYONS was born Nov. 21, 1790; and is the second surviving son of the late John Lyons, Esq., of Antigua, and of St. Austens House, Lymington, Hants; and is the brother of Captain John Lyons, R.N.

This officer entered the Navy in 1801, as First-class Volunteer, on board

the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, Sir Harry Burrard Neale. After sharing in much active service on the Mediterranean station, and enacting a Midshipman's part in Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, where he assisted in demolishing the formidable redoubt on Point Reques, he returned to England in 1807. Towards the close of the same year he sailed for the East Indies, in the *Monmouth*, 64; and was there, in June, 1808, three months after he had joined the *Russell*, 74, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral William O'Brien Drury, appointed Acting Lieutenant of the *Caroline*, 36, Captain Henry Hart. In the following August he became attached, in a similar capacity, to the *Barraouta* brig; and to that vessel he was confirmed by commission, dated Nov. 22, 1809. At the celebrated capture, in August, 1810, of the Island of Banda Neirra, Mr. Lyons was among the first to escalate the walls of the Castle of Belgica—an achievement, for boldness in the design and conduct in the execution, rarely paralleled. In December following, on the arrival of the *Barraouta* with the news of the conquest at Madras, we find Mr. Lyons immediately appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Drury, in the *Minden*, 74. Continuing, on the death of the Commander-in-Chief, to serve in the same ship, under Captain E. W. Hoare, he proceeded, in the spring of 1811, to the coast of Java, there to await the arrival of an expedition fitting out at the different ports of India for the subjugation of the above island. While stationed in the Sunda Strait, Lieut. Lyons' extreme zeal for the service and the gallantry of his nature led him to the performance of a most daring exploit. This was nothing less than the storming and capture, on the night of July 30, 1811, with not more than thirty-five men, and with but trifling loss, of the strong fortress of Marrack, mounting 54 guns, and garrisoned by 180 soldiers and the crews of two boats. Previously to this latter event, Mr. Lyons had materially assisted Captain George Sayer, of the *Leda* frigate, in reconnoitring and procuring information relative to the force and position of the enemy. During the operations, which were shortly afterwards regularly commenced, he was at first intrusted with the command of a flotilla of five gun-boats recently captured by Captain Mamsell; and was then allowed to serve in the batteries opposed to Fort Cornelis. After the glorious assaults on that stronghold, Lieut. Lyons' health became so impaired from the exertions he had undergone, that he was under the necessity of invaliding, and he accordingly returned home in the *Caroline*.

Being awarded on his arrival a second promotal commission, Captain Lyons was next, on April 5, 1813, appointed to the command of the *Rinaldo*, 10; in which vessel, it appears, he escorted Louis XVIII. and the Allied Sovereigns to England; besides affording a passage to M. Plantas, the bearer of the Treaty of Paris. Although advanced to Post rank, June 7, 1814, he was not again employed until 1828; early in which year he obtained command of the *Blonde*, 46, fitting for the Mediterranean. In October following, after having for some time blockaded the port of Navarin, he directed the movements of a naval part

of an expedition ordered to co-operate with the French in the siege of Morea Castle, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus. During an arduous service of twelve days and nights, in very unfavourable weather, which preceded its unconditional surrender, he greatly distinguished himself; and, having landed, was almost constantly in the trenches, exposed to a tremendous fire of great guns and musketry. The greatness, indeed, of Captain Lyons' exertions, added

to the satisfaction afforded to the French by his cordiality towards them, led to his being invested with the insignia of the Order of St. Louis of France, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece.

In the summer of 1829 the *Blonde* conveyed Sir Robert Gordon, our Ambassador, to Constantinople. She was afterwards the first British man-of-war that ever entered the Black Sea; and in January, 1831, she took Sir John Malcolm from Alexandria to Malta. Removing towards the close of the year to the *Madagascar*, 46, Captain Lyons witnessed, in May, 1832, Ibrahim Pacha's bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; and early in 1833 Captain Lyons attended King Otho and the Bavarian Regency from Trieste to Greece. He paid the *Madagascar* off in 1835, was nominated a K.C.H., and received the honour of Knighthood.—His commission of Rear-Admiral of the White is dated January 14, 1850.

Lord Lyons, who has filled the office of Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens, was created a Baronet for civil services in 1840, a G.C.B. in 1844; and was elevated to the Peerage

on the 23rd of June, 1856, as Baron Lyons, of Christchurch, Hants. He married, in 1814, Augusta, second daughter of the late Captain Josias Rogers, R.N. By that lady he has issue two sons and two daughters—one married to the Baron Philip de Wurtzburg, the other to the Duke of Norfolk.

THE UNION JACK.—The British Flag consists of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, united; but the etymology of the term "Union Jack" has never, it is presumed, been explained, for it does not occur in any lexicon or glossary. The word "Union" obviously arose from the event to which the flag owes its origin (the Union of Ireland, in 1801); the only difficulty, therefore, is as to the expression "Jack." As the alteration in the banner of St. George occurred in the reign of James I., it may with great probability be supposed to be a corruption of "Jacques." If, however, this hypothesis be rejected, the following is submitted. English soldiers were formerly accustomed to wear the cross of St. George on their upper garment; and as it appears from early writers that the upper dress of a horseman, and, according to others, a coat of mail, was called "a Jack," it admits of the inference that a small flag, containing the cross in question, was termed "a Jack," when used at sea; after the banner, which more properly speaking is confined to the field, fell into comparative disuse. The former of these conjectures appears, however, the more probable.

THE WIND OF A CANNON-BALL.—In 1854 an officer of the French army, sent to make a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, was knocked down, not by a cannon-ball itself, but by the wind of it, as the ball passed close by him. The commotion produced was so intense that the tongue of the officer instantly contracted, so that he could not either put it out of his mouth or articulate a word. Subsequently, by the aid of electricity, he recovered his speech.



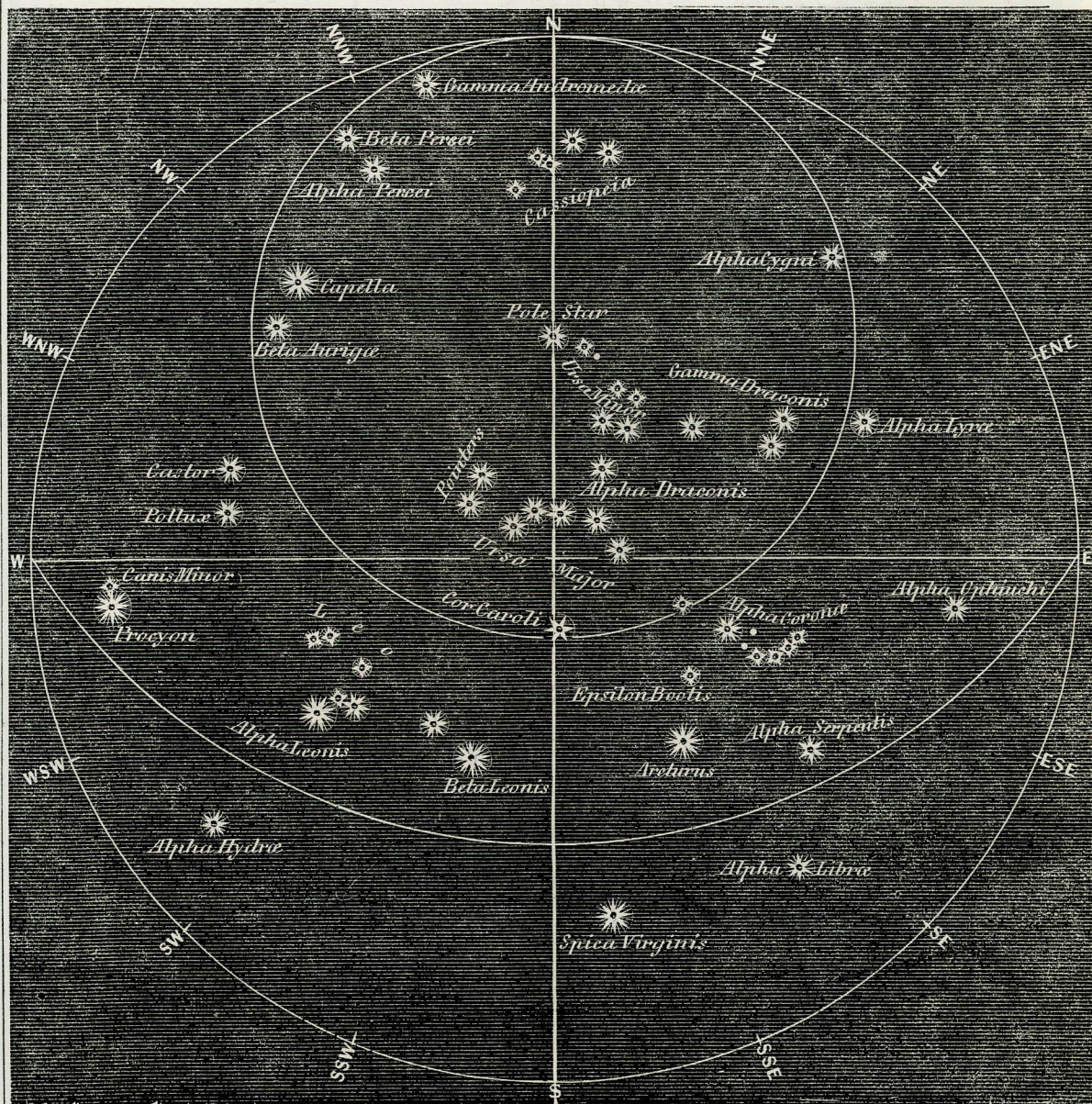
REAR-ADMIRAL LORD LYONS, G.C.B.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

MAY.

THE ASPECT OF THE HEAVENS on May 1 at 10h P.M., on the 15th at 9h P.M., and on the last day at 8h P.M., and on intermediate days at intermediate times, is shown in the above diagram. The bright star Spica Virginis, low down in the south, is approaching the Meridian, as is Arcturus, higher up; a little

above Arcturus, but more easterly, is the Northern Crown; the tail of Ursa Majoris is near the Zenith; Cassiopeia is on the Meridian below the Pole Star. The constellation Aquila is rising near E; a part of Ophiuchus is E.S.E.; a part of Scorpio in S.E.; and Centaurus, S.S.E. A part of Andromeda is setting near the N.; Perseus in N.N.W.; Orion, N.W.; and Canis Minor and Hydra are approaching the horizon.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, AT 10h P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9h P.M. AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8h P.M.

Time of Southing or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—

Alpha Ursa Majoris	...	8 17 P.M.	Alpha Librae	...	0 3 A.M.
Beta Leonis	..	9 4 P.M.	Alpha Coronae	...	0 49 A.M.
Spica Virginis	...	10 40 P.M.	Alpha Serpentis	...	0 57 A.M.
Arcturus	...	11 32 P.M.	Alpha Ophiuchi	...	2 47 A.M.

The SUN is situated north of the Equator. He passes from the sign Taurus (the Bull) into that of Gemini (the Twins), on the 21st day at 8h 55m in the morning. On the first day he is distant from the Earth 95,789,000 miles.

The MOON is near Jupiter on the 21st, Venus on the 22nd, Mars on the 23rd, Mercury on the 24th, and Saturn on the 26th.

She enters her first quarter on the 1st, at 17 minutes after midnight.
She is full on the 9th, at 11 minutes after 2 in the morning.
She enters her last quarter on the 16th, at 10 minutes after 11 at night.
She is new on the 23rd, at 12 minutes before 3 in the afternoon.
She enters her first quarter on the 30th, at 12 minutes after 1 in the afternoon.
She is at her greatest distance from the Earth on the 8th, at 4 in the morning; and at her nearest distance on the 22nd, at 8 in the afternoon.

MERCURY sets on the 1st at 9h 25m P.M., on the 11th at 9h 47m, and on the last day very nearly with the Sun. He is well situated for observation till the 20th. At the beginning of the month he is nearly midway between the Pleiades and Aldebaran; is about 8 degrees nearer the Pole than Aldebaran about the 8th; after this he follows the star, but they are near together throughout the month.

VENUS is only visible for a short time after sunset, in the N.W. by W. point of the horizon, at the beginning of the month. She is in the constellation Aries, and moving from the Pleiades. She is very near the planet Mars on the 3rd, near the Moon on the 22nd, and stationary on the last day of the month.

MARS is in the constellation Aries and Taurus successively; is near Venus on the 3rd, the Pleiades on the 10th, and passes within 7 degrees of Aldebaran at the end of the month. He sets throughout the month at 8h 15m P.M., in the N.W. by W. point of the horizon; and is near the Moon on the 23rd.

JUPITER rises 22 minutes before the Sun on the 1st, and 1h 23m before him on the last day, near the N. of E. part of the horizon.

SATURN is in the constellation Gemini. He souths between 4h 4m P.M. and 2h 19m P.M. during the month: is an evening star—setting on the 1st at 0h 19m A.M., and on the last at 10h 30m P.M., in the N.W. by W. point of the horizon. He is near the Moon on the 26th.



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.									MOON.					HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.
			RISES AT			SOUTH AT The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			SETS AT			RISES AT London. Aftern.	SOUTHS. Aftern.	AGE.	SETS AT London. Morn.	LONDON BRIDGE. LIVERPOOL DOCKS.									
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.					Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.				
1	M	<i>Nicomede</i>	3 51	3 25	3 41	11 57	31 8	4 8	30	8 15	1 43	7 43	9	1 21	9 15	9 45	5 50	6 30	152						
2	Tu	Length of night at London 7h 45m	3 50	3 24	3 40	11 57	40 8	5 8	32	8 16	2 52	8 22	10	1 30	10 10	10 40	7 0	7 25	153						
3	W	Oxf. Term begins	3 50	3 23	3 39	11 57	50 8	6 8	33	8 17	4 4	9 3	11	1 40	11 10	11 35	7 55	8 25	154						
4	Th	<i>Ember Week</i>	3 49	3 22	3 38	11 57	59 8	7 8	34	8 18	5 16	9 45	12	1 50	—	0 3	8 50	9 18	155						
5	F	<i>Boniface</i>	3 49	3 21	3 38	11 58	10 8	8 8	35	8 19	6 31	10 31	13	2 4	0 25	0 45	9 40	10 0	156						
6	S	Sun due East 7h 16m	3 48	3 20	3 37	11 58	20 8	9 8	36	9 19	7 44	11 19	14	2 22	1 6	1 27	10 21	10 42	157						
7	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 47	3 19	3 36	11 58	31 8	10 8	37	8 20	8 53	Morn.	○	2 48	1 45	2 5	11 0	11 20	158						
8	M	Length of day at London 16h 24m	3 47	3 19	3 36	11 58	42 8	11 8	38	8 21	9 53	0 11	16	3 26	2 20	2 40	11 35	11 55	159						
9	Tu	Length of day at Edinburgh 17h 21m	3 46	3 18	3 35	11 58	54 8	12 8	39	8 22	10 38	1 4	17	4 16	2 58	3 15	—	0 13	160						
10	W	Length of day at Dublin 16h 48h	3 46	3 17	3 35	11 59	5 8	12 8	40	8 23	11 12	1 58	18	5 22	3 35	3 50	0 30	0 50	161						
11	Th	<i>Corpus Ch. S.Bar.</i>	3 45	3 17	3 34	11 59	17 8	13 8	41	8 24	11 35	2 51	19	6 38	4 10	4 30	1 5	1 25	162						
12	F	Trinity Term ends	3 45	3 17	3 34	11 59	29 8	14 8	42	8 25	11 53	3 42	20	7 59	4 50	5 10	1 45	2 5	163						
13	S	All day or twilight	3 45	3 16	3 33	11 59	41 8	15 8	43	8 26	Morn.	4 30	21	9 20	5 35	5 55	2 25	2 50	164						
14	S	1st S. aft. TRIN.	3 45	3 16	3 33	11 59	54 8	16 8	43	8 26	0 7	5 17	22	10 42	6 15	6 43	3 10	3 30	165						
15	M	Length of day at London 16h 32m	3 44	3 16	3 33	12 0	7 8	16 8	44	8 27	0 19	6 3	○	Aftern.	7 10	7 40	3 58	4 25	166						
16	Tu	Length of day at Dublin 16h 5m	3 44	3 15	3 33	12 0	19 8	16 8	45	8 27	0 32	6 50	24	1 27	8 10	8 40	4 55	5 25	167						
17	W	<i>St. Alban</i>	3 44	3 15	3 33	12 0	32 8	16 8	45	8 28	0 45	7 38	25	2 54	9 20	9 45	5 55	6 35	168						
18	Th	Length of night at London 7h 27m	3 44	3 15	3 33	12 0	45 8	17 8	46	8 28	1 0	8 30	26	4 24	10 15	10 50	7 0	7 30	169						
19	F	Length of night at Edinburgh 6h 29m	3 44	3 15	3 33	12 0	58 8	18 8	46	8 29	1 21	9 27	27	5 58	11 20	11 50	8 5	8 35	170						
20	S	<i>Q. Vic. Acc., 1837</i>	3 44	3 16	3 33	12 1	11 8	18 8	46	8 29	1 49	10 29	28	7 29	—	0 20	9 5	9 35	171						
21	S	2ND S. aft. TRIN.	3 44	3 16	3 33	12 1	25 8	18 8	46	8 29	2 29	11 34	☉	8 47	0 50	1 20	10 5	10 35	172						
22	M	<i>Proclam. Longest day.</i>	3 45	3 16	3 34	12 1	38 8	19 8	47	8 30	3 28	Aftern.	1 9 44	1 45	2 10	11 5	11 25	173							
23	Tu	Length of day at London 16h 34m	3 45	3 17	3 34	12 1	51 8	19 8	47	8 30	4 44	1 42	2	10 20	2 40	3 5	11 55	—	174						
24	W	<i>St. J. Bap. Midsummer day.</i>	3 45	3 17	3 34	12 2	48 8	19 8	47	8 30	6 10	2 39	3	10 45	3 30	3 55	0 20	0 45	175						
25	Th	Sun due East 7h 23m	3 46	3 18	3 35	12 2	16 8	18 8	47	8 30	7 36	3 30	4	11 2	4 20	4 40	1 10	1 35	176						
26	F	Length of day at London 16h 32m	3 46	3 18	3 35	12 2	29 8	18 8	47	8 30	8 58	4 17	5	11 16	5 5	5 25	1 55	2 20	177						
27	S	Day decreased at Dublin 2m	3 46	3 19	3 36	12 2	41 8	18 8	46	8 30	10 14	4 59	6	11 26	5 48	6 10	2 40	3 3	178						
28	S	3RDS. a.T. Q.Vic.	3 47	3 20	3 36	12 2	54 8	18 8	46	8 30	11 25	5 40	7	11 37	6 35	6 58	3 25	3 50	179						
29	M	<i>S.Peter. [cr., 1838]</i>	3 48	3 20	3 37	12 3	6 8	18 8	46	8 29	Aftern.	6 20	☾	11 46	7 20	7 45	4 13	4 35	180						
30	Tu	Day decreased at Edinburgh 7m	3 49	3 21	3 37	12 3	18 8	18 8	45	8 29	1 51	7 0	9	11 57	8 10	8 40	4 50	5 25	181						



"ENTRANCE TO THE FORE WALK, WOTTON, SURREY."—PAINTED BY G. BARNARD.

**MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS
OF KARS, BART., K.C.B.**

THE gallant subject of this memoir was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in the latter part of the year 1800, and entered the Royal Artillery (in which service his father before him had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel) at the age of twenty-five.

For some fifteen years past he was employed principally, if not entirely, in diplomatic duties, and he had just successfully concluded the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary question, when the war with Russia afforded to Lord Clarendon the opportunity to test his talents in a new sphere, by nominating him her Britannic Majesty's Military Commissioner to the Turkish Forces at Kars, with the rank and retinue of Brigadier-General.

How well Gen. Williams acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him, and justified the sagacity evidenced by Lord Clarendon in his choice, let not England only, but the united voice of the Cabinets and armies of Europe, declare. In this instance, at any rate, "the right man was put into the right place," and rarely has history presented to our notice the parallel fact of a General more honoured in the circumstances attending his defeat than it falls to the lot of most men to be in the achievement of the most complete success.

Whatever human skill and forethought, left

to its own resources, could plan—whatever the highest order of moral courage and of physical endurance could achieve—it will be readily granted to General Williams and the heroic garrison of Kars (Turkish, Polish, and Hungarian, as well as British) that in each and all of these qualities they were severally and pre-eminently distinguished.

General Williams has four sisters living—three in British North America and one in the United States. He has also a niece at Winchester, married to Brevet Lieut.-Colonel O'Halloran, of the Winchester Depot Battalion, to whom we are indebted for the Portrait which illustrates this brief sketch. It represents the gallant officer in his then rank of Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery. His features have since become much thinner, through the intense anxiety, toil, and privation inseparable from the nature of the services in which he has been continuously engaged since the date of this portrait, 1848—including, especially, the defence of Kars. Those persons, however, who have seen General Williams within the last ten years will not fail to recognise him as here presented to their notice.

Sir W. Williams's public qualities as a diplomatist and soldier, severely tested as they have been, prior to receiving the impress of a nation's gratitude and admiration, are at least equalled, if not surpassed, by the upright and benignant character of the man.

The return of the heroic defender of Kars to England in June last, and the

honour and distinction with which he was received by his grateful country, were among the most interesting incidents of the history of that period. "After having been honoured," said a leading journal of the day, "by the Sovereigns, the higher circles, and the populations of countries for which he did not fight, and in a special manner by those of the country which he fought against, General Williams has at length returned to his own land, in whose cause he dis-

played his noble qualities, whose commission he bore, and whose name he so brilliantly maintained in the face of a very energetic, capable, and powerful enemy, amidst trials and difficulties unsurpassed."

The gallant General landed at Dover on the 16th of June last, and was received by the Mayor and Corporation, with Colonel Lake, who served so nobly by the side of the General at Kars, and was presented with a congratulatory address. The gallant officer, on arriving in London, had interviews with the military authorities, and was received by the United Service Club, of which he had been a member several years, with great cordiality. On the following Tuesday he was present at her Majesty's State ball at Buckingham Palace, and on the ensuing Saturday was nominated by her Majesty a Knight Companion of the Bath. General Williams was likewise appointed to the post of Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, and the Parliament conferred upon him, with the

sanction of her Majesty, a pension of £1000 a year. The first public duty of General Williams on his arrival in London was a melancholy one. He attended to the grave the remains of his brave companion in arms, Major Thompson.

Her Majesty the Queen having been pleased to honour General Williams with a command to sit to Mr. Mayall, the artist, of Regent-street, for a full-length photographic portrait, in the dress worn by the gallant General at Kars, Sir William, accordingly, gave the desired sitting, when Mr. Mayall, with his usual skill and certainty, produced a remarkably fine and characteristic likeness.

LONGEVITY OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—The life of a soldier is more favourable to longevity than that of a sailor. In 1837 Greenwich Hospital contained 2710 pensioners, and that of Chelsea only 508. Of the 2710 old sailors at Greenwich several had reached the age of 80 and even of 90 years, but very rarely indeed 100; whereas at Chelsea, containing only 530, scarcely a year passes in which some one does not die at 100.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—A Siamese chief, hearing an Englishman expatiate upon the magnitude of our navy, and afterwards say that England was at peace, coolly observed, "If you are at peace with all the world, why do you keep up so great a navy?" "The greatness of the navy maintains peace," was the reply.



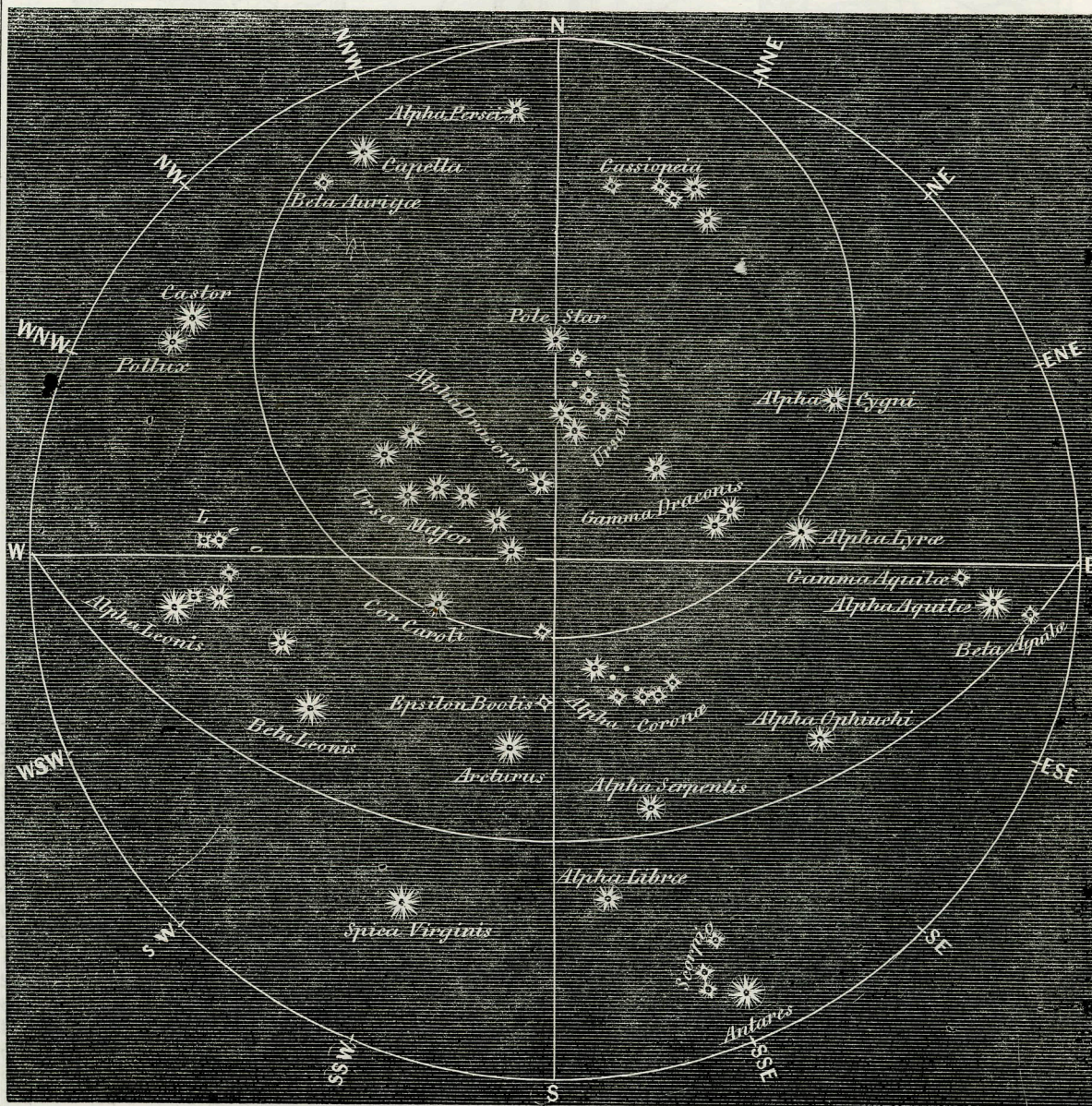
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, K.C.B., "THE HERO OF KARS," FROM A FAMILY PORTRAIT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

JUNE.

THE ANNEXED DIAGRAM SHOWS THE ASPECT OF THE HEAVENS on the first at 10h, on the 15th at 9h, and on the last day at 8 in the evening. By reference it will be seen that Alpha Persei is near the Meridian at its lower passage under the Pole; that Alpha Draconis is near the Meridian at its upper passage above

the Pole; that Ursa Majoris is now wholly to the west of the Meridian; Corona Borealis is approaching the Meridian; Arcturus has passed it a little way, and the bright star Antares is visible near the S.S.E.; Castor and Pollux are near the horizon in W.N.W.; Leo is approaching the horizon in west; and Aquila is rising in the east.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, AT 10H. P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9H. P.M.; AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8H. P.M.

Times of Southings or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Spica Virginis ...	8	38 P.M.	Alpha Serpentis ...	10	58 P.M.
Arcturus ..	9	30 P.M.	Beta Scorpii ...	11	18 P.M.
Alpha Librae ...	10	2 P.M.	Antares ...	11	41 P.M.
Alpha Coronae ...	10	49 P.M.	Alpha Ophiuchi ...	0	46 A.M.

And these stars will pass about four minutes earlier every night. The Sun is situated north of the Equator, and reaches his extreme north declination on the 21st. He is in the sign Gemini (the Twins) till the 21st, when he enters the sign Cancer (the Crab) at 0h 26m P.M.; and Summer commences. He is 96,377,500 miles distant from the Earth on the 1st.

The Moon is near Jupiter on the 18th, Venus on the 19th, Mercury on the 20th, Mars on the 21st, and Saturn on the 22nd.

She is full on the 7th, at 23 minutes after 5 in the afternoon. She enters her last quarter on the 15th, at 10 minutes after 7 in the morning. She is new on the 21st, at 3 minutes after 10 at night. She enters her first quarter on the 29th, at 20 minutes after 4 in the morning.

She is at her greatest distance from the Earth on the 4th at noon; and at her nearest distance on the 20th at two in the morning.

MERCURY is in the constellation Taurus. He rises with the Sun on the 1st, and before the Sun by about one hour at the end of the month. He is not favourably situated for observation.

VENUS is in the constellation Aries to the 26th, when she again enters Taurus. She is a morning star: rises on the first at 2h 38m after midnight, and on the last at 1h 35m, in the E.N.E. point of the horizon. She passes no large star in her course. She is near the Moon on the 19th day, and in Aphelion on the 29th of the month.

MARS: sets on the first at 8h 14m P.M., and on the last at 7h 58m P.M.; is not visible throughout the month. He is near the Sun on the 7th, and the Moon on the 23rd; is in Taurus to the 24th, then enters Gemini.

JUPITER skirts the constellations Cetus and Aries. He rises from one to two hours before the Sun.

SATURN is an evening star—setting on the first at 10h 26m P.M., and on the last at 8h 45m P.M.; is in the constellation Gemini, in a straight line with Castor and Procyon. He is near the Moon on the 22nd.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.									MOON.					HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.	
			RISES AT			SOUTHS AT The difference from 12h. is the Equation of Time.			SETS AT			RISES AT London.		SOUTHS.	AGE.	SETS AT London.		LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL DOCK.						
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	DYS.	H.	M.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	H.	M.		H.	M.
1	W	Length of night at London 7h 32m	3 49	3 22	3 38	12	3	30	8 17	8 45	8 29	3 3	7 42	10	—	—	9 10	9 35	5 55	6 25	182					
2	Th	Visita. B. V. Mary	3 49	3 23	3 39	12	3	41	8 17	8 44	8 28	4 17	8 26	11	0 10		10 5	10 35	6 50	7 20	183					
3	F	Dog Days begin	3 50	3 24	3 40	12	3	52	8 16	8 43	8 27	5 31	9 14	12	0 26		11 5	11 37	7 50	8 20	184					
4	S	Length of night at Edinburgh 6h 43m	3 51	3 25	3 41	12	4	3	8 16	8 42	8 26	6 42	10 4	13	0 49	—	—	0 8	8 52	9 23	185					
5	S	4TH S. aft. TRIN.	3 52	3 26	3 42	12	4	14	8 16	8 42	8 25	7 46	10 58	14	1 22		0 33	0 58	9 48	10 13	186					
6	M	Old Midsum.-day	3 53	3 27	3 43	12	4	24	8 16	8 41	8 25	8 36	11 52	15	2 9		1 21	1 43	10 36	10 58	187					
7	Tu	Ox. Act & Ca. com.	3 54	3 29	3 44	12	4	33	8 15	8 40	8 24	9 14	Morn.	○	3 10		2 5	2 20	11 20	11 35	188					
8	W	Fire Insurance due	3 55	3 30	3 45	12	4	43	8 15	8 39	8 24	9 40	0 46	17	4 25		2 45	3 5	11 59	—	189					
9	Th	All day or twilight	3 56	3 31	3 46	12	4	52	8 14	8 38	8 23	9 59	1 38	18	5 46		3 22	3 40	0 20	0 37	190					
10	F	Camb. Term ends	3 57	3 32	3 47	12	5	0	8 14	8 38	8 22	10 16	2 28	19	7 8		4 0	4 20	0 55	1 15	191					
11	S	Oxford Term ends	3 58	3 33	3 48	12	5	9	8 13	8 37	8 21	10 26	3 16	20	8 32		4 40	4 58	1 35	1 55	192					
12	S	5TH S. aft. TRIN.	3 59	3 35	3 49	12	5	16	8 12	8 36	8 21	10 39	4 2	21	9 54		5 15	5 40	2 13	2 30	193					
13	M	Length of day at London 16h 11m	4 0	3 36	3 51	12	5	24	8 11	8 35	8 20	10 52	4 48	22	11 15		6 0	6 23	2 55	3 15	194					
14	Tu	Length of day at Edinburgh 16h 57m	4 1	3 37	3 52	12	5	31	8 10	8 34	8 19	11 6	5 35	⊕	Aftern.		6 50	7 11	3 38	4 5	195					
15	W	St. Swithin	4 2	3 39	3 53	12	5	37	8 9	8 33	8 18	11 23	6 24	24	2 5		7 37	8 5	4 26	4 52	196					
16	Th	Length of day at Dublin 16h 24m	4 3	3 40	3 54	12	5	43	8 8	8 32	8 18	11 48	7 17	25	3 35		8 35	9 10	5 20	5 50	197					
17	F	Day decreased at London 31m	4 4	3 41	3 55	12	5	48	8 7	8 31	8 17	Morn.	8 15	26	5 5		9 40	10 15	6 25	6 55	198					
18	S	Length of day at London 16h 1m	4 5	3 42	3 56	12	5	53	8 6	8 29	8 16	0 21	9 18	27	6 27		10 55	11 35	7 30	8 10	199					
19	S	6TH S. aft. TRIN.	4 6	3 44	3 58	12	5	58	8 5	8 28	8 14	1 11	10 22	28	7 32		—	0 10	8 50	9 25	200					
20	M	Margaret. [Pr. Augusta born, 1822.]	4 8	3 45	3 59	12	6	1	8 4	8 27	8 13	2 19	11 25	29	8 16		0 45	1 15	10 0	10 30	201					
21	Tu	Day decreased at Dublin 45m	4 9	3 46	4 0	12	6	5	8 3	8 25	8 11	3 40	Aftern.	●	8 46		1 45	2 10	11 0	11 25	202					
22	W	Mary Magdalene	4 10	3 48	4 2	12	6	8	8 2	8 23	8 9	5 7	1 18	1	9 5		2 37	3 0	11 52	—	203					
23	Th	Beta Aquilæ souths 11h 43h p.m.	4 11	3 50	4 3	12	6	10	8 0	8 21	8 8	6 32	2 7	2	9 21		3 22	3 45	0 15	0 27	204					
24	F	Alpha Herculis souths at 9h 4m	4 12	3 52	4 5	12	6	11	7 58	8 19	8 6	7 52	2 52	3	9 31		4 5	4 23	1 0	1 20	205					
25	S	St. James. [Duch. Cam. b., 1797.]	4 14	3 54	4 7	12	6	12	7 56	8 17	8 4	9 10	3 35	4	9 43		4 45	5 0	1 38	2 0	206					
26	S	7TH S. aft. TRIN.	4 15	3 56	4 8	12	6	13	7 54	8 15	8 2	10 32	4 15	5	9 53		5 20	5 39	2 15	2 35	207					
27	M	Day decreased at Edinburgh 1h 10m	4 17	3 58	4 10	12	6	12	7 53	8 13	8 1	11 35	4 56	6	10 3		5 57	6 15	2 54	3 12	208					
28	Tu	Day decreased at London 1h 2m	4 19	4 0	4 11	12	6	12	7 51	8 11	7 59	Aftern.	5 37	7	10 15		6 30	6 50	3 30	3 45	209					
29	W	Length of day at London 15h 29m	4 21	4 2	4 13	12	6	10	7 50	8 9	7 58	2 0	6 20	8	10 29		7 10	7 30	4 5	4 25	210					
30	Th	Length of day at Edinburgh 16h 3m	4 23	4 4	4 15	12	6	8	7 49	8 7	7 56	3 17	7 7	9	11 50		7 55	8 25	4 45	5 10	211					
31	F	Length of day at Dublin 15h 38m	4 24	4 5	4 16	12	6	5	7 47	8 6	7 54	4 29	7 56	10	11 19		8 57	9 33	5 40	6 12	212					



"A SPANISH GIPSY."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

COUNT CAMILLE BENSO DE CAVOUR,
SARDINIAN PRIME MINISTER.

It is scarcely too much to claim for Count Cavour that to him is mainly owing the extraordinary success of the constitutional or representative form of government in Piedmont, with a population who were believed to be unfitted by temperament for the exercise of such functions, and who certainly, during the earlier years of their Parliamentary system, did their utmost to fulfil the prophecies of their enemies. For, if Count Cavour, as a Minister, is not exactly the man whom a cautious people like the English would place at the head of affairs, more especially of the finances, he is of a temper of mind exactly that which was required in the comparative infancy of the Piedmontese Parliament, when boldness, firmness, energy, and tact, were required, in order to control the State, yet would have only provoked opposition, if not known to be allied with a strong sympathy for the wants, the wishes, and even the foibles, of the people.

Count Camille de Cavour assisted at the very birth of the Piedmontese Parliamentary system. The late King Carlo Alberto had resolved — seeing the tendency of the times — to bestow on his subjects a constitutional form of government, rather than find himself ungraciously forced to make such a concession. Still, it was but the resolve, not the execution—for which, indeed, a more astute and enlarged mind than that of Carlo Alberto might have been puzzled to find a safe form.

At this moment he received, among other requests of the same kind, a deputation from certain citizens of Turin, praying for the grant of a Constitution. The deputation presented itself to the Count Avet, Minister of Grace and Justice; and, the King having demanded to know the names of those of whom it was composed, it appeared that they were Brofferio (with whose name the public are familiar in the debates of the Piedmontese Parliament), Count Santa Rosa (afterwards Minister), Col. Durando (now General and Minister of War and Marine), and the Count Camille de Cavour. It is said that when the King heard this last name mentioned he at once saw that the matter was serious and worthy of attention. The consequence of this was that the King finally resolved to perfect his idea. He called around him the most able men on the Constitutional side, and in the end there came forth what was called the "Statuto"—a term equivalent to the French "Charte"—which, however, was but a crude and imperfect work, little more than a copy of the French Charter of 1830, which, at the very epoch of the appearance of its Sardinian prototype, was about to be trampled under foot by the Republicans of February, 1848.

And why did the late King of Sardinia thus pay respect to the name of Count Camille de Cavour? In the first place, there was the fortunate accident that he lived in the Royal memory. Of an ancient and wealthy family of Piedmont, and connected with the most noble houses of that country, the young Cavour had been appointed, while yet a mere youth, a page at the King's Court. Here the causticity of his wit and the independence of his character soon distinguished him, though in a manner not to render him a favourite of courtiers. He left the Court for the Military Academy, where he obtained the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers. But, although of a high and wealthy family,

he was but a cadet; and in Piedmont military promotion was at that date almost the sole privilege of the more favoured children of birth and fortune. Nor had he made friends at the Court. The result was, that he gave up the military career; and, leaving his country, he resided at Geneva for some time, and afterwards in England. Those who have followed his subsequent career will not be surprised at its events, when they consider in what atmosphere the

youth and early manhood of the statesman were passed.

In 1847, at the period of the recognition of the Count's name by the King, he had already made himself a political notability in Piedmont, by becoming editor of the *Risorgimento*, a journal of daringly Liberal tendencies, yet pervaded by the aristocratic spirit as regarded the tone of its articles.

To return, however, to the Count Cavour. He took no part, as Minister, in the first organisation of the new Constitution, but held a distinguished position in the Senate. His attitude, like his character, resembled somewhat that of our Earl Grey, the first Reform Minister. A rather haughty independence was mistaken by the multitude for hostility to popular claims; but his unquestionable talent commanded respect even from those who dreaded his aristocratic spirit. So long as D'Azeglio was the Minister of Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour confined himself to a temperate opposition in public, while counselling the King in private. In October, 1850, Count Cavour was called upon to take office under that Constitution which he had been so instrumental in bringing into the world. He succeeded Count Pierre

Derossi de Santa Rosa as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. His ability was at once recognised, both by his colleagues and by the public, and he took a lead alike in the Ministry and in the Chamber. Uniting with the popular sympathies the discipline of the aristocrat, he speedily took a position of command, although his influence did not yet place him in the highest rank as a Minister. From October, 1850, to May, 1852, when, for a moment, the King wavered in his struggle with the Papa See, Count Cavour continued the life of the Ministry. After the latter epoch he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, himself to form a Government, by a species of "Coalition," composed of the more moderate men of his own and other parties. He failed; but in the following year he was more successful, and ever since he has been Prime Minister. During the interval between his first appointment, on the death of Santa Rosa, and his accession to the Premiership, he has successively filled the offices of Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Commerce, Minister of Finance, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council. His present post is that of President of the Council, with the functions of Prime Minister, to which he adds those of Minister of Finance.

Count Cavour appears to be exactly the man required by Piedmont in its present condition—able to conciliate the people, yet holding firmly the reins of power; strong in will, yet politic and conciliatory in action; deeply imbued with those ideas of progress which rest upon the self-development of nations rather than on the efficacy of special political dogmas. He has invigorated the whole administrative system of his country, while launching her in new ways of commerce and finance; and it is due to him to say that all his plans are distinguished by foresight and grandeur. He owes his success to his mind alone, for he is not one of the most attractive of orators.



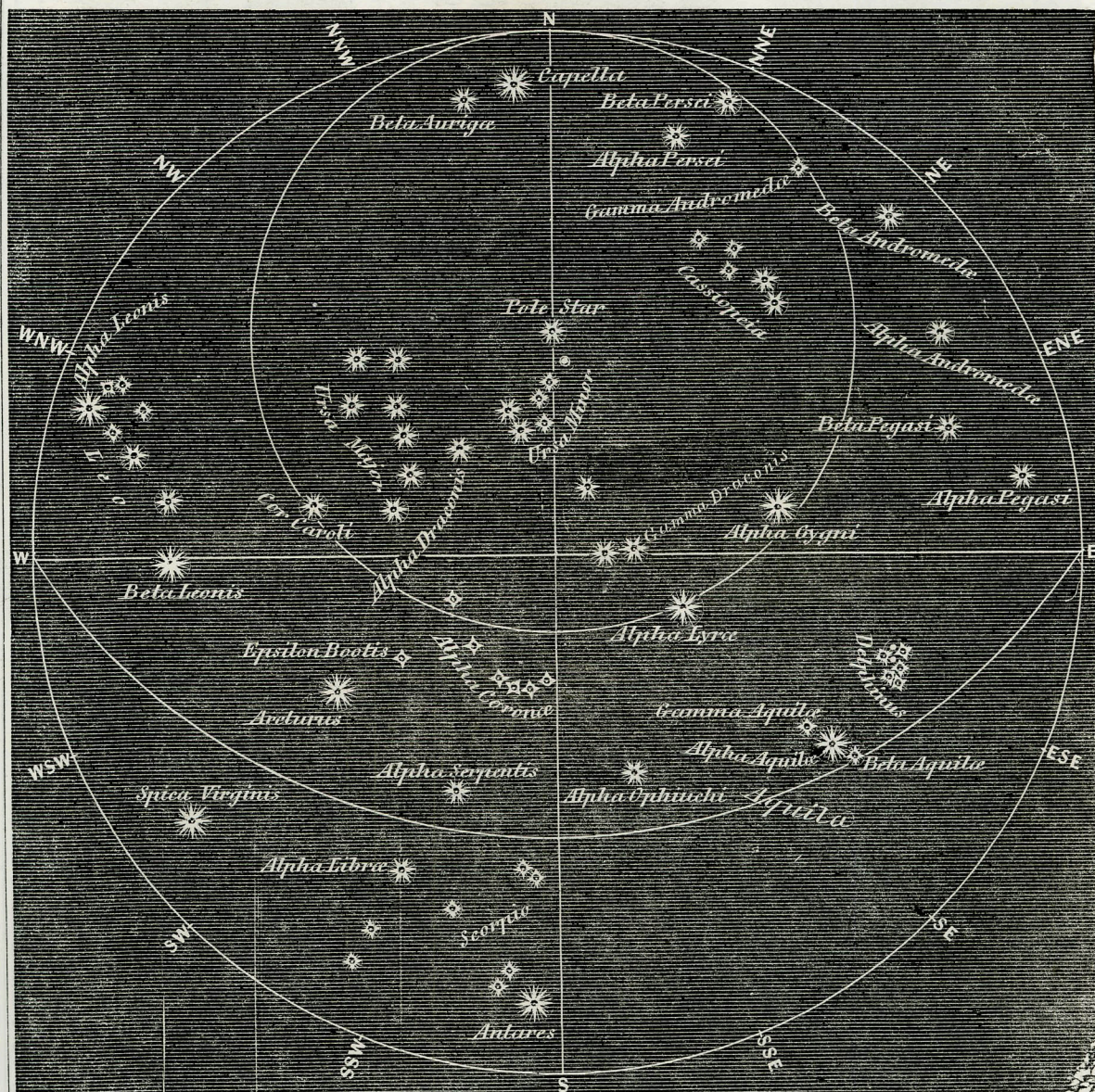
COUNT CAMILLE DE CAVOUR, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF SARDINIA.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

JULY.

THE ASPECT OF THE HEAVENS on the first at 10h P.M., on the 15th at 9 P.M., and on the last day at 8h P.M., is shown in the diagram for this month. The bright star Capella is situated low down in the north, and opposite to it is the bright star Alpha Lyrae. By reference to January it will be seen that those stars have just interchanged their positions; so also have the constellations Cassiopeia and Ursa Major, and all other circumpolar stars, are similarly cir-

cumstanced. The Northern Crown (Corona Borealis) has just passed the Meridian; Antares is near the Meridian, but past it; Alpha Ophiuchi is approaching the Meridian; followed by the constellations of Aquila and Delphinus. Perseus is rising in N.N.E. Pisces in N.E.; Pegasus in E.; Aquarius a little S. of E.; Capricornus, S.E.; and Sagittarius nearer south than S.E.; at the same time Gemini is setting a little north of N.W.; Cancer in N.W.; Leo is approaching the horizon in W.N.W.; and Virgo in W.S.W.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, AT 10h P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9h P.M. AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8h P.M.

Time of Southings or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Alpha Serpentis	8	59 P.M.	Beta Draconis	10	49 P.M.
Beta Scorp	9	18 P.M.	Alpha Ophiuchi	10	50 P.M.
Antares	9	42 P.M.	Alpha Lyrae	11	54 P.M.

The SUN is situated north of the Equator, or has north declination, and is in the sign Cancer (the Crab) till the 22nd, when he enters the sign Leo (the Lion) at 11h 19m P.M. He is at his greatest distance from the Earth during the month, being on the 1st 96,591,700 miles from it.

The MOON is near Jupiter on the 16th, Venus on the 17th, Mars on the 20th, Saturn and Mercury on the same day.

She is full on the 7th, at 16 minutes before 7 in the morning.
She enters her last quarter on the 14th, at 56 minutes after noon.
She is new on the 21st, at 12 minutes after 6 in the morning.
She enters her first quarter on the 28th, at 14 minutes after 9 at night.
She is at her greatest distance from the Earth on the 2nd, at 2 in the morning; and on the 29th, at 7 in the afternoon; she is nearest to it on the 17th, at 1 in the afternoon.

MERCURY is successively in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and on

the last day enters Leo. Is near Mars on the 16th, Saturn on the 18th, and the Moon on the 20th. He rises before the Sun at the beginning of the month, and sets some little time after him at the end. He is not favourably situated for observation.

VENUS is a morning star, and rises on the first at 1h 35m, and on the last at 1h after midnight, in the E.N.E. point of the horizon. She is in the constellation Taurus during the month, and on the 1st is 16 degrees west of Aldebaran, and is near that star on the 16th, passes it on the 17th, and is 20 degrees east of it towards the end of the month. She is very near γ Tauri on the 13th, near the Moon on the 17th, and at her greatest westerly elongation on the 19th.

MARS is in the constellation Gemini throughout the month, and is within 6 degrees of Pollux at the end of the month. He rises a little before the Sun, and is near the Moon on the 20th, and Saturn on the 27th.

JUPITER is a morning star, and rises on the first at 0h 38m A.M., on the last at 10h 48m P.M., in the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He is in the constellation Aries; will form an obtuse-angled triangle with Alpha Arietis and the Pleiades, and is situated a few degrees above Alpha Ceti. He is near the Moon on the 18th.

SATURN is not well situated for observation. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 10th, is near the Moon on the 20th, and Mars on the 27th.



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.												MOON.						HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.
			RISES A			SOUTHS AT The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			SET AT			RISES AT London.		SOUTHS.	SETS AT London.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL DOCK.											
			Lon.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.					
1	S	Lammas Day	4 25	4 7	4 18	12	6	27	46	8	4	7 53	5 36	8 48	1	11 58	10 10	10 50	6 48	7 25	213								
2	S	8TH S. aft. TRIN.	4 27	4 9	4 20	12	5 58	7 44	8	2	7 51	6 31	9 42	12	Morn.	11 25	—	8 5	8 40	214									
3	M	Length of day at London 15h 15m	4 28	4 11	4 21	12	5 54	7 43	8	0	7 49	7 13	10 37	13	0 54	0 4	0 35	9 19	9 50	215									
4	Tu	Day breaks 1h 39m	4 29	4 12	4 23	12	5 48	7 41	7 58	7 47	7 43	7 43	1 31	14	2 6	1 1	1 25	10 16	10 40	216									
5	W	Day decreased at London 1h 25m	4 31	4 14	4 25	12	5 43	7 40	7 57	7 40	8 2	8 2	Morn.	1	3 27	1 45	2 10	11 0	11 25	217									
6	Th	Tr. of our Lord	4 33	4 16	4 26	12	5 36	7 38	7 55	7 44	8 21	0 22	16	4 51	2 30	2 50	11 45	—	218										
7	F	Name of Jesus	4 35	4 18	4 28	12	5 29	7 36	7 53	7 43	8 34	1 11	17	6 14	3 10	3 25	0 5	0 25	219										
8	S	Length of night at Dublin 8h 48m	4 36	4 19	4 29	12	5 22	7 34	7 51	7 41	8 40	1 59	18	7 39	3 45	4 0	0 40	1 0	220										
9	S	9TH S. aft. TRIN.	4 38	4 21	4 31	12	5 14	7 32	7 49	7 39	9 0	2 4	19	9 2	4 20	4 38	1 15	1 35	221										
10	M	Lawrence	4 39	4 23	4 33	12	5 7	7 31	7 46	7 30	9 13	3 33	20	10 36	4 55	5 15	1 53	2 10	222										
11	Tu	Dog days end	4 41	4 25	4 35	12	4 56	7 29	7 44	7 34	9 28	4 21	21	11 51	5 35	5 55	2 30	2 50	223										
12	W	Day decreased at London 1h 50m	4 43	4 27	4 36	12	4 46	7 27	7 42	7 32	9 50	5 13	22	Aftern.	6 15	6 38	3 10	3 30	224										
13	Th	Length of night at London 9h 19m	4 44	4 29	4 38	12	4 36	7 25	7 39	7 30	10 19	6 9	23	2 51	7 2	7 30	3 53	4 17	225										
14	F	Day decreased at Edinburgh 2h 24m	4 45	4 30	4 39	12	4 25	7 23	7 37	7 28	11 2	7 9	24	4 14	7 59	8 37	4 55	5 14	226										
15	S	Bomar. sur., 1854	4 46	4 32	4 41	12	4 14	7 21	7 34	7 26	Morn.	8 11	25	5 23	9 18	10 1	5 52	6 33	227										
16	S	10TH S. aft. TRIN.	4 48	4 34	4 42	12	4 2	7 19	7 32	7 24	0 2	9 13	26	6 13	10 50	11 35	7 16	8 5	228										
17	M	D. of Kent, b., 1786	4 49	4 36	4 44	12	3 49	7 17	7 30	7 22	1 19	10 13	27	6 47	—	0 14	8 50	9 29	229										
18	Tu	Length of day at London 14h 24m	4 51	4 38	4 45	12	3 37	7 15	7 27	7 20	2 42	11 8	28	7 10	0 48	1 17	10 3	10 32	230										
19	W	Length of day at Edinburgh 14h 45m	4 52	4 40	4 47	12	3 23	7 13	7 25	7 18	4 8	11 59	29	7 27	1 45	2 7	11 0	11 22	231										
20	Th	Length of day at Dublin 14h 26m	4 54	4 42	4 49	12	3 9	7 11	7 22	7 15	5 31	Aftern.	1	7 39	2 28	2 48	11 43	—	232										
21	F	Blackcock sh. beg.	4 55	4 44	4 51	12	2 55	7 9	7 20	7 13	6 49	1 28	2	7 50	3 5	3 25	0 3	0 20	233										
22	S	Length of night at Edinburgh 9h 29m	4 57	4 46	4 53	12	2 40	7 7	7 17	7 11	8 4	2 10	3	8 1	3 40	3 58	0 40	0 55	234										
23	S	11TH S. aft. TRIN.	4 59	4 48	4 54	12	2 25	7 5	7 15	7 9	9 17	2 50	4	8 9	4 15	4 30	1 13	1 30	235										
24	M	St. Bartholomew	5 0	4 50	4 56	12	2 9	7 3	7 13	7 7	10 31	3 32	5	8 21	4 47	5 0	1 45	2 2	236										
25	Th	Length of day at London 13h 59m	5 2	4 52	4 58	12	1 53	7 1	7 11	7 5	11 43	4 14	6	8 35	5 15	5 30	2 15	2 30	237										
26	W	Pr. Alb. bn., 1819	5 3	4 54	5 0	12	1 37	6 59	7 9	7 2	Aftern.	4 59	7	8 51	5 47	6 4	2 45	3 2	238										
27	Th	Day decreased at Dublin 2h 58m	5 5	4 56	5 2	12	1 20	6 57	7 6	7 0	2 12	5 47	8	9 16	6 20	6 40	3 19	3 35	239										
28	F	St. Augustine	5 7	4 58	5 4	12	1 3	6 55	7 3	6 58	3 20	6 38	9	9 51	7 0	7 25	3 55	4 15	240										
29	S	St. John Bap. beh.	5 8	5 0	5 12	12	0 45	6 53	7 1	6 56	4 21	7 31	10	10 41	7 55	8 35	4 40	5 10	241										
30	S	12TH S. aft. TRIN.	5 10	5 2	5 7	12	0 27	6 51	6 58	6 53	5 9	8 25	11	11 46	9 20	10 5	5 50	6 35	242										
31	M	Day decreased at London 2h 58m	5 12	5 4	5 9	12	0 8	6 48	6 55	6 50	5 42	9 19	12	Morn.	10 50	11 32	7 20	8 5	243										



"MAIDENHOOD,"—PAINTED BY G. E. HICKS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

GENERAL BOSQUET.

GENERAL BOSQUET, who obtained distinction as a Cadet, was early spoken of throughout the army as an officer of great promise. The young French officer is usually of a light, reckless character—his familiarity with the men not being calculated, however it may render him a favourite, to give him influence.

Bosquet impressed himself on all around him by the solidity and repose of his manner, his cool judgment, and his firm will. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out he was among the first in the upper grades of the army to pronounce distinctly for the Republic. To that faith he has held with a consistency which, it must be admitted, was somewhat hazardous. When Louis Napoleon put the "Yes or No" to France, General Bosquet, with all his di-



GENERAL BOSQUET.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROGER FENTON.

vision, voted "No." This was heroic; it made him a great character in the army; it constituted him the forlorn hope of the Republicans. For the moment, however, it diminished the General's chances in his profession. He was placed *en disponibilité*—relegated to retirement as deep as that of Cavaignac. When the expedition to the East was decided on it was not thought that that retirement would cease. But General Canrobert represented to the Emperor that his friend General Bosquet was an admirable soldier, if a bad politician; and that, as a politician, his opposition to the new dynasty had ended with his one vote. The Emperor listened to the appeal, and nobly gave Bosquet a division. The army was delighted.

From the beginning of the war he has distinguished himself. It was he who, when the French landed at Gallipoli, astonished the English by the prompt genius which he displayed for organisation; rousing up and rooting

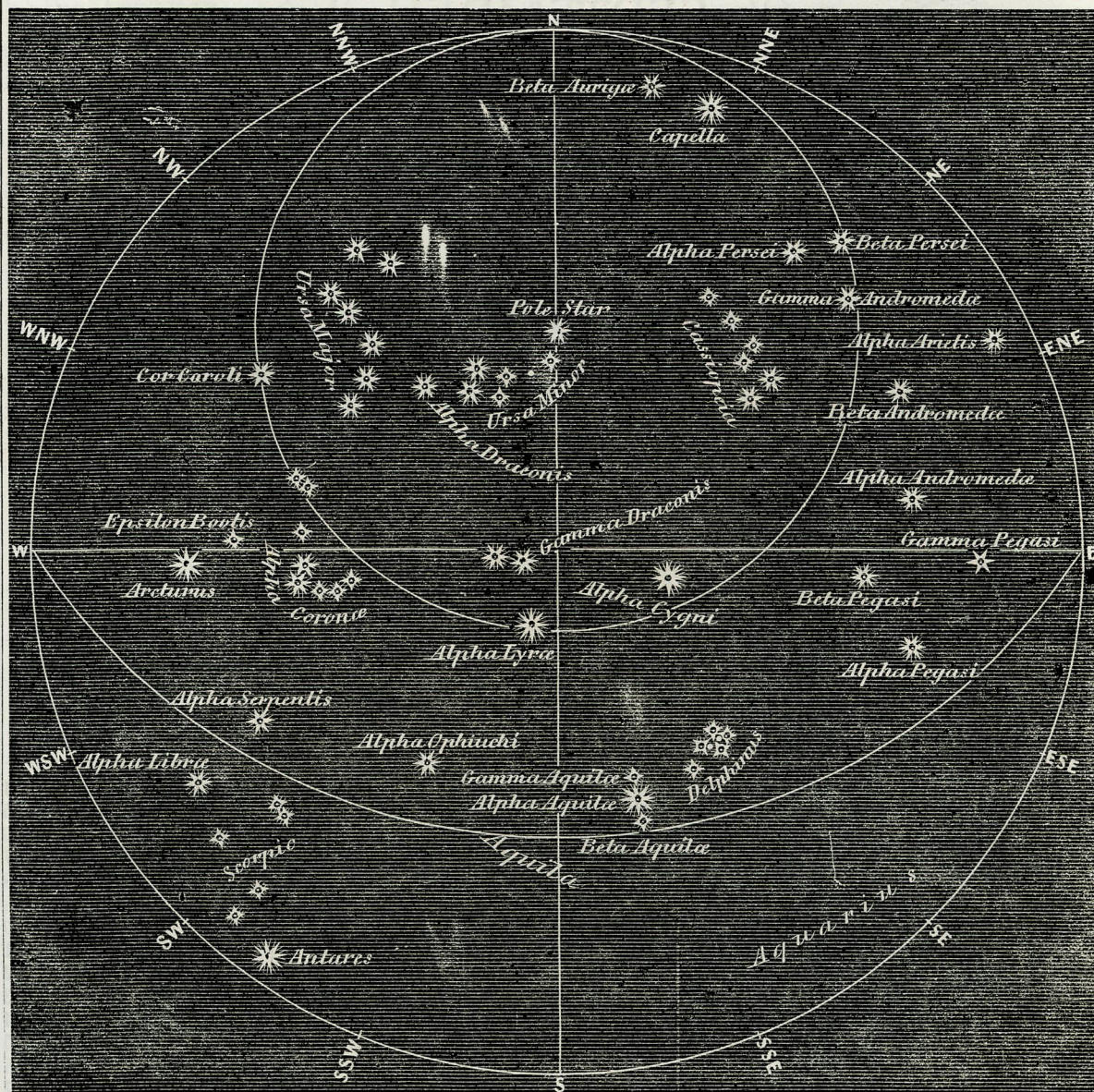
out the tedious and bewildered Turks: improvising a commissariat by spreading his Zouaves over the country; making, naming, sewerage streets; establishing post-office, cafés, restaurants, &c., &c. At Alma and at Inkerman, as in the last successful assault on Sebastopol, it was General Bosquet's good fortune to be the man to do the important thing of the day. At the Alma he commanded on the extreme right of the French; and it will be remembered that it was his outflanking the Russians which first turned the tide of battle, made a torrent by the dash of the English up the heights on the left. At Inkerman it was General Bosquet with his 6000 French who rushed to the relief of the British troops, and with them, drove back and across the Tchernaya, on the north side, the masses of Russians. To his intrepid and enduring daring in the last assault on the triply-fortified Malakoff did we owe that "crowning mercy," the capture of Sebastopol.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

AUGUST.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS is here shown on the first at 10h, at the middle of the month at 9h, and at the end at 8h in the evening. Ursa Major is situated W., and the opposite constellation Cassiopeia E., of the Pole Star; Dracon is near the Meridian above the Pole; Cygnus is approaching the

Meridian; Lyra is a little south of the Zenith; Aquila is also near the Meridian and near the Equator. The bright stars Arcturus and Antares are approaching the horizon—the former in the W., the latter midway between S.W. and S.S.W. Auriga is rising N.N.E.; Aries in N.E.; Aquarius in S.E.; and Sagittarius about S.S.E. Lynx is setting in N.N.W.; Leo in N.W.; Virgo in W.; Libra, W.S.W.; and Scorpio, S.W.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, AT 10H. P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9H. P.M.; AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8H. P.M.

Times of *Southings or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—*

Beta Draconis ...	8 47 P.M.	Alpha Aquilæ ...	11 3 P.M.
Alpha Ophiuchi ...	8 49 P.M.	Alpha Cygni ...	11 56 P.M.
Alpha Lyrae ...	9 52 P.M.	Alpha Pegasi ...	2 15 A.M.

That part of the Milky Way which is visible during the evenings of the latter part of the year is as follows:—It was mentioned that when it was at its extreme south position it divided itself into two portions: starting from the horizon the eastward part passes the constellation Scorpio, the bow of Sagittarius, through Aquila, and upwards to the eastern part of Cygnus; the other passes a part of Scorpio, the right side of Ophiuchus, through Cygnus, where the two divisions unite, and from thence proceed to Cassiopeia. The whole of this vast space appears, when viewed through a telescope, to be covered with stars, which are scattered so thickly as to have the appearance of gold dust on a dark ground.

The SUN is situated north of the Equator, and is moving southwards. He is in the sign Leo (the Lion) till the 23rd. He enters the sign Virgo (the Virgin) on the 23rd, at 5h 51m in the morning. He is 96,390,000 miles distant from the Earth on the 1st.

The MOON is near Jupiter on the 12th, Venus on the 16th, Saturn on the 17th, Mars on the same day, and Mercury on the 21st.

She is full on the 5th, at 28 minutes after 6 in the afternoon. She enters her last quarter on the 12th, at 19 minutes before 6 in the afternoon.

She is new on the 19th, at 26 minutes after 4 in the afternoon.

SHE enters her first quarter on the 27th, at 5 minutes after 3 in the afternoon. MERCURY is in the constellations Leo and Virgo during the month. He sets about half an hour after the Sun, near the W., at the end of the month. He is near the Moon on the 21st.

VENUS is a morning star, and rises throughout the month about one hour after midnight, in the N.E. by E. point of the horizon. She is successively in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer; she passes in her course within 8 degrees S. of Castor and Pollux on the 27th, and at this time is about 15 degrees north of Procyon. She is near the Moon on the 16th, and Saturn on the 29th days of the month.

MARS is a morning star; and rises on the first at 2h 52m A.M., on the last at 2h 42m A.M., in the N.E. by E. point of the horizon; is in the constellations Gemini, Cancer, and Leo successively; passes no large star in his course; is near the Moon on the 17th.

JUPITER is in the constellation Aries; and rises on the first at 10h 41m P.M., and on the last at 8h 50m P.M., in the E.N.E., and visible afterwards throughout the night. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 7th, and near the Moon on the 12th of the month.

SATURN is a morning star; and rises on the first at 2h 47m A.M., on the last 1h 5m A.M., in the N.E. by E. point of the horizon; is in the constellation Gemini, and is 8 degrees from Pollux about the middle of the month; is near the Moon on the 17th.



Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.												MOON.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of the Year											
			RISES AT			SOUTH AT			SETS AT			RISES AT London.	SOUTHS. Aftern.	AGE.	SETS AT London.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL DOCK.																
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.	L on don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	Morn.	Aftern.					Morn.	Aftern.																	
1	Tu	<i>Giles.</i> Partr. and Bust. shooting begins.	5	13	5	6	5	11	59	50	6	46	6	52	6	47	6	9	10	12	13	1	2	—	0	10	8	47	9	25	244			
2	W	London bnt., 1666	5	15	5	8	5	13	11	59	31	6	44	6	49	6	45	6	28	11	2	14	2	26	0	38	1	5	9	53	10	20	245	
3	Th	Day decreased at Edinburgh 3h 54m	5	16	5	10	5	14	11	59	11	6	42	6	47	6	43	6	42	11	51	15	3	49	1	25	1	45	10	40	11	0	246	
4	F	Length of day at London 13h 22m	5	18	5	12	5	15	11	58	52	6	40	6	45	6	41	6	54	Morn.	○	5	16	2	5	2	25	11	20	11	40	247		
5	S	<i>Old St. Bartholom.</i>	5	20	5	14	5	17	11	58	32	6	37	6	42	6	39	7	6	0	39	17	6	41	2	42	3	0	11	57	—	248		
6	S	13TH S. aft. TRIN.	5	21	5	16	5	19	11	58	12	6	35	6	40	6	36	7	19	1	27	18	8	6	3	17	3	35	0	15	0	32	249	
7	M	<i>Eunurechus</i> [1855]	5	23	5	18	5	21	11	57	52	6	32	6	37	6	34	7	33	2	16	19	9	34	3	55	4	13	0	50	1	10	250	
8	Tu	Tak. of Sebastopol.	5	24	5	20	5	23	11	57	31	6	29	6	35	6	32	7	54	3	8	20	11	5	4	30	4	49	1	28	1	45	251	
9	W	Length of night at Edinburgh 10h 50m	5	26	5	22	5	25	11	57	11	6	27	6	32	6	30	8	20	4	4	21	Aftern.	5	9	5	30	2	4	2	24	252		
10	Th	Twilight begins 3h 26m	5	27	5	24	5	26	11	56	50	6	25	6	29	6	27	9	0	5	3	○	2	4	5	49	6	13	2	45	3	4	253	
11	F	Day decreased at Dublin 4h 0m	5	29	5	26	5	28	11	56	29	6	23	6	27	6	24	9	55	6	5	23	3	17	6	38	7	7	3	28	3	53	254	
12	S	Twilight ends 8h 21m	5	31	5	28	5	30	11	56	8	6	20	6	24	6	22	11	4	7	7	24	4	13	7	39	8	22	4	22	4	54	255	
13	S	14TH S. aft. TRIN.	5	32	5	30	5	32	11	55	48	6	18	6	22	6	20	Morn.	8	6	25	4	51	9	15	10	5	5	37	6	30	256		
14	M	Ember Week	5	34	5	32	5	34	11	55	27	6	16	6	19	6	18	0	26	9	2	26	5	16	10	55	11	40	7	20	8	10	257	
15	Tu	Day decreased at London 3h 55m	5	35	5	34	5	35	11	55	5	6	14	6	16	6	15	1	49	9	53	27	5	34	—	0	13	8	55	9	28	258		
16	W	Buck Hunting ends	5	37	5	36	5	37	11	54	44	6	12	6	13	6	12	3	12	10	40	28	5	47	0	45	1	8	10	0	10	23	259	
17	Th	<i>Lambert</i>	5	38	5	38	5	39	11	54	23	6	9	6	10	6	9	4	31	11	24	29	5	58	1	30	1	50	10	45	11	5	260	
18	F	K. George I. land.	5	40	5	40	5	40	11	54	2	6	7	6	7	6	7	5	46	Aftern.	☉	6	8	2	10	2	25	11	25	11	40	261		
19	S	Day decreased at London 4h 11m	5	42	5	42	5	42	11	53	41	6	5	6	5	5	5	6	58	0	46	1	6	18	2	40	2	57	11	55	—	262		
20	S	15TH S. aft. TRIN.	5	43	5	44	5	44	11	53	20	6	2	6	2	2	2	8	12	1	27	2	6	28	3	10	3	27	0	12	0	25	263	
21	M	<i>St. Matthew</i>	5	45	5	46	5	46	11	52	59	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	27	2	9	3	6	40	3	40	3	56	0	42	0	55	264	
22	Tu	Length of day at London 12h 11m	5	47	5	48	5	48	11	52	38	5	58	5	58	5	58	10	40	2	54	4	6	56	4	10	4	25	1	11	1	25	265	
23	W	Length of day at Edinburgh 12h 5m	5	48	5	50	5	50	11	52	18	5	56	5	55	5	56	11	58	3	40	5	7	17	4	40	4	55	1	40	1	55	266	
24	Th	Length of day at Dublin 12h 3m	5	50	5	52	5	51	11	51	57	5	54	5	53	5	54	Aftern.	4	29	6	7	48	5	9	5	9	5	25	2	10	2	24	267
25	F	Length of night at Dublin 12h 1m	5	51	5	55	5	53	11	51	37	5	52	5	50	5	52	2	10	5	21	7	8	31	5	44	6	2	2	40	2	59	268	
26	S	<i>St. Cyprian</i>	5	53	5	57	5	55	11	51	16	5	50	5	48	5	49	3	3	6	14	9	27	6	23	6	45	3	17	3	38	269		
27	S	16TH S. aft. TRIN.	5	55	5	59	5	57	11	50	56	5	47	5	45	5	47	3	42	7	7	9	10	38	7	15	7	55	4	0	4	30	270	
28	Tu	Length of night at London 12h 11m	5	56	6	1	5	59	11	50	36	5	45	5	42	5	44	4	10	7	59	10	11	57	8	40	9	30	5	10	5	55	271	
29	Tu	<i>Mich. Day.</i> <i>St. Michael</i>	5	58	6	3	6	1	11	50	16	5	43	5	39	5	41	4	30	8	50	11	Morn.	10	15	11	0	6	45	7	30	272		
30	W	<i>St. Jerome</i>	5	59	6	5	6	2	11	49	57	5	41	5	36	5	38	4	47	9	39	12	1	21	11	40	—	8	15	8	55	273		



"FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT"—THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.

(From "*The Lump of Gold*" and other Poems, by Charles Mackay.)

* * * * *

HARK! Hear ye not a rumbling
On the misty morning air—
Like the rush of rising tempests
When they shake the forests bare?
The outposts on the hill
Hear it close, and closer still.
'Tis the tramp of iron heels,
'Tis the crash of cannon wheels,
And "To arms!" "to arms!" "to arms!" is the cry.
'Tis the Russians on our flank!
Up, and arm, each British rank!
And meet them, gallant Guardsmen, to conquer or
to die."

* * * * *

For a moment, and one only,
Seemed the Russians to prevail:
O, ye brave eight thousand heroes!
Ye shall conquer! They shall fall!
They can face you—if they must—
But they fly your bayonet thrust.
And hark! the ringing cheer
That proclaims the French are near,
And is heard above the raging battle din!
Giving courage to the brave—
Striking terror to the slave.—
A signal and an omen of the victory to win!

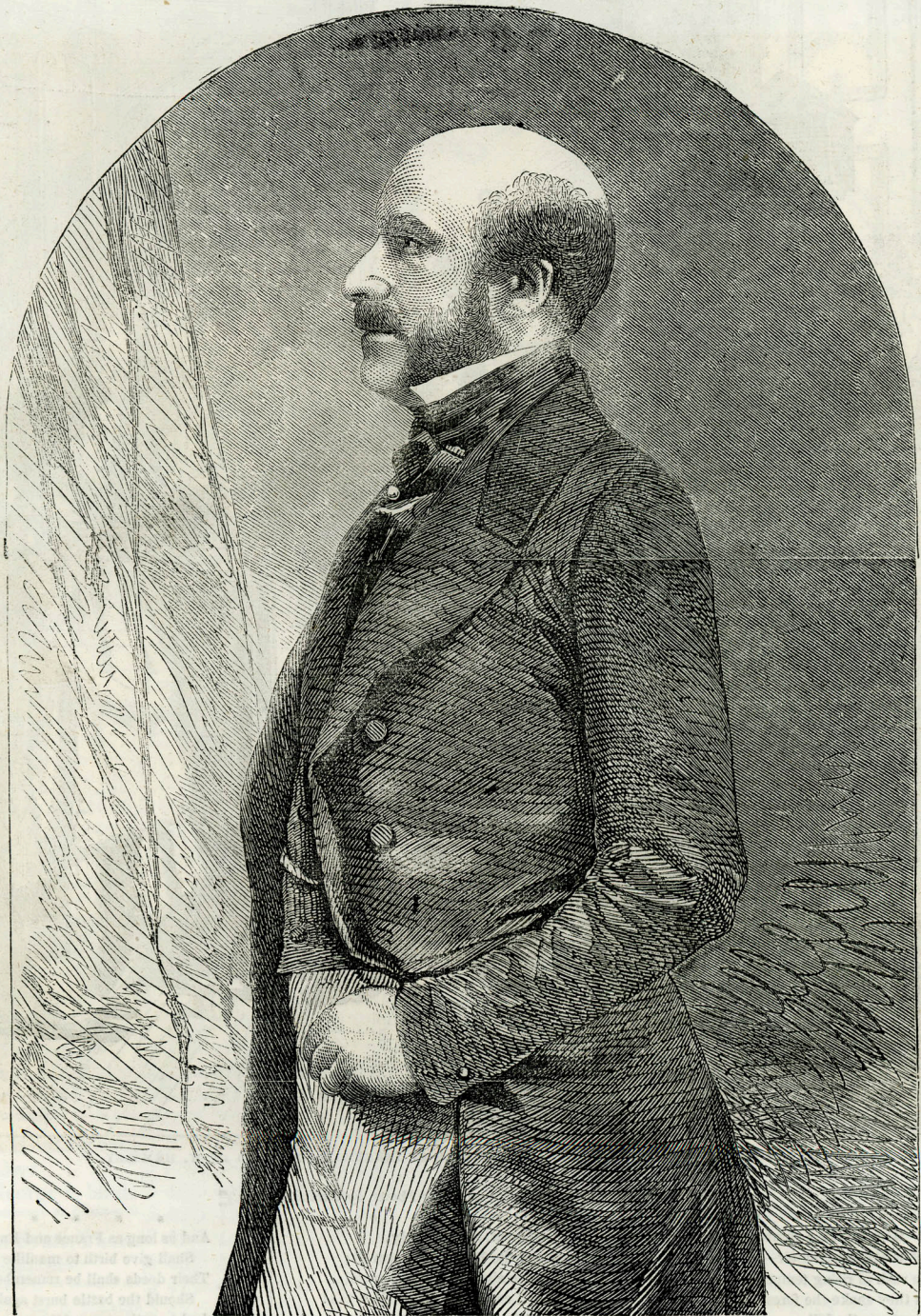
* * * * *

And as long as France and England
Shall give birth to manlike men,
Their deeds shall be remembered
Should the battle burst again;
And to actions as sublime
Shall inspire each future time.
And when War's alarms shall cease,
And the nations live in peace,
Safe from Tyranny, its murder, and its ban,—
Let us tell with generous pride
How our heroes fought and died
And saved a threatened world on the heights of
Inkerman!

**THE COUNT DE MORNAY, FRENCH AMBASSADOR
EXTRAORDINARY AT THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.**

THE Count de Mornay was born on the 23rd of October, 1811: he is the son of Queen Hortense, and half-brother of the Emperor Napoleon. The Count de Mornay was placed at school with M. Muron, and also made one of the classes

of the College Bourbon. He received private lessons in Greek, and commenced at once the study of English, which he speaks and understands perfectly. He was early introduced into society, where he made himself conspicuous for his amiability of character, and for the possession of talents, which were heightened to the utmost by a brilliant education. He was taken very often to see Prince Talleyrand, with whom he was favourite, and who predicted



HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT DE MORNAY, FRENCH AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AT THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.

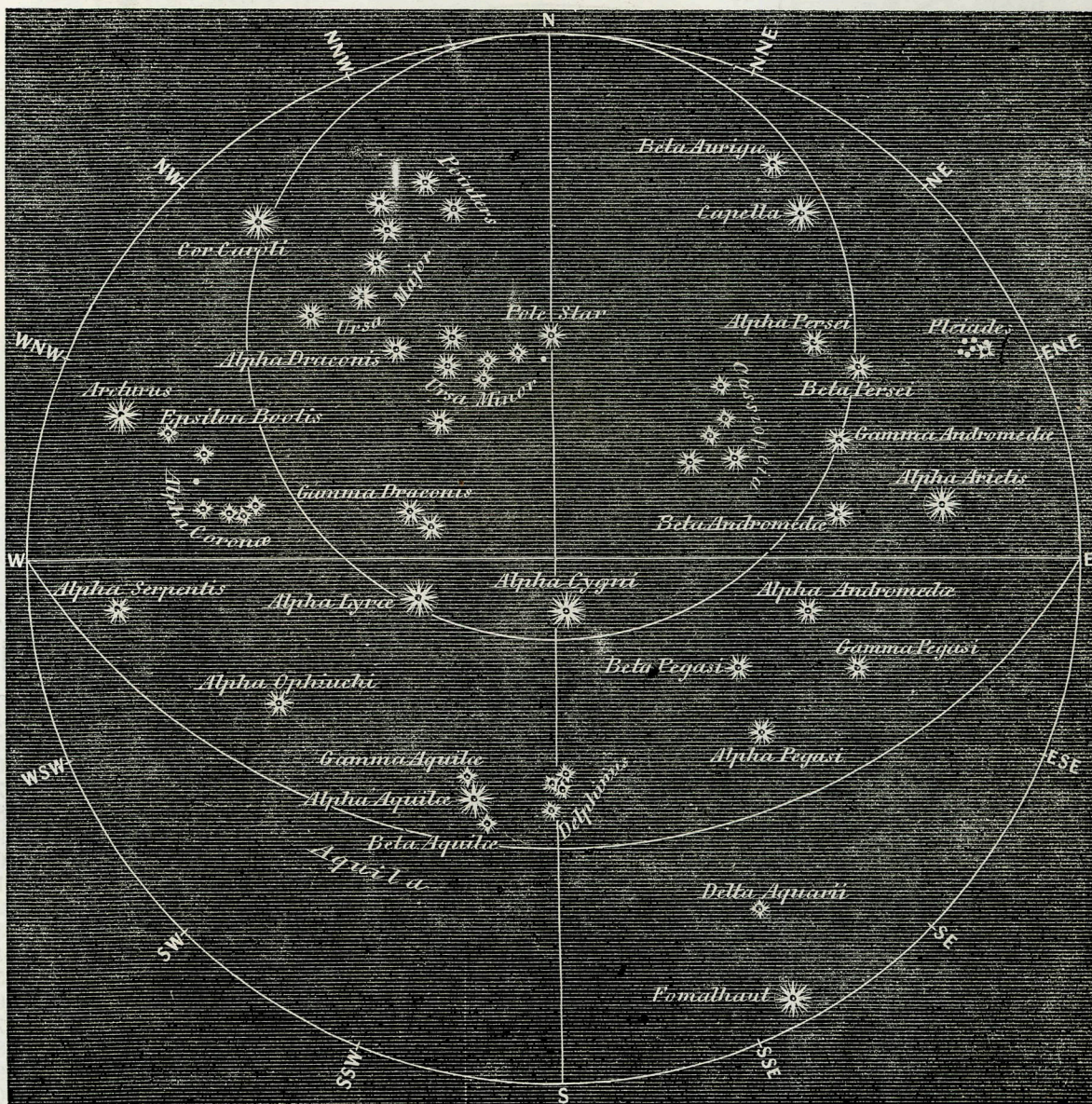
that he would one day become Minister. The Count joined the army in Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara, and in the siege of Constantine. All the world knows his devotion to Napoleon III., at the time when the parliamentary power struggled against executive power: and when at length a coup d'état was resolved on M. de Mornay was the Prince's first confidant. All was prepared, and on the night of the 1st of December, there being a reception at the Palace of the Elysée, the Count passed the evening

at the Opéra Comique, in order not to awaken suspicion. There he found Generals Cavaignac and Lamoricière, whom he was to arrest on the following morning. Their only talk was of coups d'état, but principally of the one which was to be made by the Assembly against the President.

As a statesman M. de Mornay has exhibited the highest qualities; and Prince Talleyrand would, if he had lived, have seen his prediction amply verified in beholding his "petit bonhomme" President of the Corps Legislatif.

SEPTEMBER.

Alpha Arietis a little north of east. A line from the Pole Star through Cassiopeia leads first to Alpha Andromedæ, and further on to Gamma Pegasi—two of the four stars forming the square of Pegasus, the other two are Beta Pegasi and Alpha Pegasi—of nearly the same elevation above the horizon, to the west. Fomalhaut, the bright star in the Southern Fish, is visible near the S.E.E. The constellations rising are Taurus in E.N.E., Aries, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Pisces Australis; and those setting are Boötes in W.N.W., and Serpens in W.



SATURN is in the constellation Gemini to the 15th, when he enters Cancer; is a morning star—rising on the first at 1h 2m A.M., on the last at 1h 18m P.M.; is near the Moon on the 13th, and is moving from Castor and Pollux.



Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.												MOON.				HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.
			Rises AT			SOUTH AT The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			SETS AT			Rises AT London.	SOUTHS.	AGE.	SETS AT London.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL DOCK.									
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.					Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	Th	<i>Remigius.</i> Pheasant shooting beg.	6 16	6 6	4	11 49	38	5 40	5 33	5 35	5 0	10 27	13	2 45	0 10	0 35	9 25	9 40	274								
2	F	Arcturus souths 5h 20m P.M.	6 36	8 6	5	11 49	19	5 38	5 30	5 33	5 13	11 16	14	4 11	0 55	1 15	10 10	10 30	275								
3	S	<i>Old St. Matthew</i>	6 56	10 6	7	11 49	0	5 35	5 27	5 30	5 25	Morn.	○	5 38	1 35	1 55	10 50	11 10	276								
4	S	<i>17TH S. aft. TRIN.</i>	6 76	12 6	9	11 48	42	5 32	5 25	5 28	5 40	0 5	16	7 7	2 10	2 30	11 25	11 45	277								
5	M	Alpha Aquilæ souths 6h 47m P.M.	6 96	14 6	11	11 48	24	5 29	5 22	5 25	5 57	0 58	17	8 40	2 45	3 5	—	0 1	278								
6	Tu	<i>Faith</i>	6 106	16 6	13	11 48	6	5 27	5 19	5 22	6 21	1 54	18	10 14	3 25	3 45	0 20	0 40	279								
7	W	Day decreased at Dublin 5h 51m	6 126	18 6	15	11 47	49	5 24	5 17	5 20	6 56	2 53	19	11 45	4 5	4 25	1 0	1 20	280								
8	Th	Length of night at Edinburgh 13h 6m	6 146	20 6	17	11 47	32	5 22	5 14	5 17	7 48	3 56	20	Aftern.	4 50	5 10	1 40	2 5	281								
9	F	<i>St. Denys</i>	6 166	22 6	19	11 47	16	5 20	5 12	5 15	8 54	5 0	21	2 11	5 35	5 59	2 25	2 50	282								
10	S	<i>Oxf. & Cam. Tm. b.</i>	6 176	24 6	20	11 47	0	5 18	5 9	5 13	10 13	6 1	22	2 53	6 25	6 58	3 14	3 40	283								
11	S	<i>18TH S. aft. TRIN.</i>	6 196	26 6	22	11 46	45	5 15	5 7	5 10	11 36	6 58	23	3 23	7 35	8 20	4 13	4 50	284								
12	M	Day breaks 4h 26m	6 206	28 6	24	11 46	30	5 13	5 4	5 7	Morn.	7 50	24	3 41	9 10	10 0	5 35	6 25	285								
13	Tu	Fire Insurance due	6 226	30 6	26	11 46	16	5 10	5 2	5 5	0 59	8 38	25	3 55	10 50	11 35	7 15	8 5	286								
14	W	[Tr.K.Edw.Conf.]	6 246	32 6	28	11 46	2	5 8	4 59	5 3	2 18	9 22	26	4 7	11 55	—	8 40	9 10	287								
15	Th	Twilight ends 7h 0m	6 256	34 6	29	11 45	49	5 6	4 57	5 1	3 34	10 4	27	4 18	0 20	0 45	9 35	10 0	288								
16	F	Day decreased at London 5h 57m	6 276	36 6	31	11 45	36	5 4	4 54	4 59	4 46	11 44	28	4 28	1 5	1 20	10 20	10 35	289								
17	S	<i>Etheldreda</i>	6 286	38 6	32	11 45	24	5 2	4 52	4 57	6 0	11 25	29	4 38	1 38	1 55	10 53	11 10	290								
18	S	<i>19TH S. aft. TRIN.</i>	6 306	40 6	34	11 45	13	5 0	4 49	4 55	7 12	Aftern.	1	4 49	2 10	2 25	11 25	11 40	291								
19	M	Length of day at London 10h 27m	6 316	42 6	36	11 45	2	4 58	4 46	4 52	8 26	0 50	2	5 4	2 40	2 55	11 55	—	292								
20	Tu	Length of day at Edinburgh 9h 59m	6 326	44 6	38	11 44	52	4 56	4 44	4 50	9 41	1 35	3	5 22	3 10	3 25	0 10	0 25	293								
21	W	Length of day at Dublin 10h 8m	6 346	46 6	40	11 44	42	4 54	4 42	4 48	10 54	2 24	4	5 49	3 40	3 55	0 40	0 55	294								
22	Th	Day decreased at Edinburgh 7h 41m	6 366	48 6	42	11 44	33	4 52	4 39	4 46	Aftern.	3 14	5	6 25	4 10	4 25	1 10	1 25	295								
23	F	Length of night at London 13h 48m	6 386	50 6	44	11 44	25	4 50	4 37	4 44	0 56	4 6	6	7 17	4 45	4 59	1 40	2 0	296								
24	S	Twilight ends 6h 42m	6 406	52 6	46	11 44	17	4 47	4 35	4 42	1 38	4 58	7	8 22	5 15	5 35	2 14	2 30	297								
25	S	<i>20TH S. aft. TRIN.</i>	6 426	54 6	48	11 44	11	4 45	4 33	4 39	2 11	5 50	8	9 37	5 57	6 20	2 50	3 12	298								
26	M	[Bat. Balacl., 1854]	6 446	56 6	50	11 44	4	4 43	4 30	4 37	2 33	6 39	9	10 56	6 49	7 25	3 35	4 4	299								
27	Tu	Length of night at London 14h 5m	6 466	58 6	52	11 43	59	4 41	4 28	4 35	2 51	7 28	10	Morn.	8 7	8 55	4 40	5 22	300								
28	W	<i>St. Sim. & St. Jude</i>	6 487	26 54	11 43	54	4 39	4 26	4 33	3 3	3 5	8 15	11	0 18	9 38	10 15	6 10	6 53	301								
29	Th	Length of night at Dublin 14h 20m	6 507	46 56	11 43	50	4 37	4 24	4 31	3 17	9 2	12	1	40	10 55	11 25	7 30	8 10	302								
30	F	Length of day at London 9h 45m	6 517	66 59	11 43	47	4 36	4 22	4 29	3 29	9 50	13	3	11 50	—	8 40	9 5	303									
31	S	Length of day at Edinburgh 9h 11m	6 537	87 1	11 43	45	4 34	4 19	4 27	3 44	10 41	14	4 22	0 15	0 35	9 30	9 50	304									



"THE POST-OFFICE AT ALBANO."—PAINTED BY LOUIS HAGHE.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

OMER PACHA.

OMER PACHA is a native of Croatia. He was born in 1801, at Vlaski, in the circle of Ogulini. His family name is Lattas. His father was Lieutenant-Administrator of the circle; his uncle was a priest of the United Greek Church. Admitted, when very young, into the School of Mathematics at

Thurm, near Carlstadt, in Transylvania, after having completed his studies with distinction, the young Lattas entered the corps of the Ponts et Chaussées, which in Austria is organised on a military footing. In 1830, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his superiors, he left for Turkey, and embraced Islamism. Khosrew Pacha, who was then Seraskier, took him under his protection, procured him admission into the regular army, and attached him to



OMER PACHA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ROGER FENTON.

his personal staff. He even gave him his ward in marriage, who was one of the richest heiresses of Constantinople, and the daughter of one of the Janissaries whose head he had caused to be cut off in 1827, when that corps revolted against the Sultan Mahmoud. In 1833, Lattas, who had taken the name of Omer, was chief of battalion, and was appointed aide-de-camp and interpreter to General Chrzanowski, who had charge of the instruction of the Ottoman troops, encamped near Constantinople. Omer was thenceforward actively employed in the reorganisation of the Turkish army, and, still protected by Khosrew Pacha, obtained successively important missions and command in the army. The troubles of Syria and the Albanian insurrection of 1846 gave him occasion to distinguish himself, and attracted to him the attention of the Sultan. He was sent to Kurdistan, and succeeded in obtaining the submission of that province, which was nearly independent of the Porte. He was named in 1848 to the command of the army sent to the Danubian Provinces, which were then under the double protection of Turkey and Russia. The year 1851 was the most brilliant period of the military career of Omer Pacha. Named Commander-in-Chief of Bosnia (the principal chiefs of which had refused to recognise the Tanzim t—that is, the new organisation of the empire), he combated successfully, though with an inferior force, the Beys of that country. At last he was sent to Montenegro, where he found himself commanding an army of 50,000 men.

The following account (by the Danubian Correspondent of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS) of Omer Pacha's simple mode of living at Schumla, and of his affability to strangers, will be read with interest:—"We visited to-day

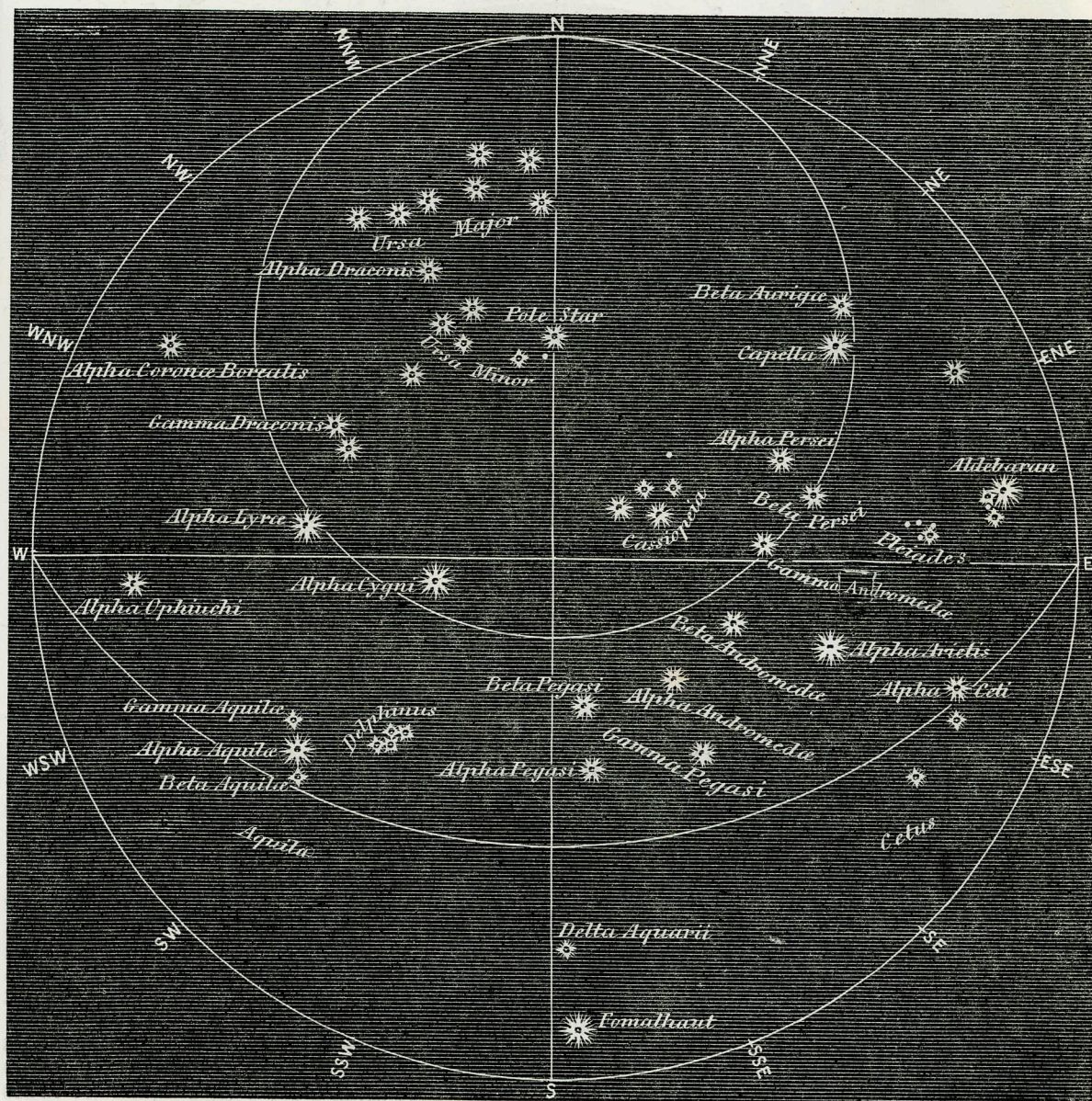
the Marshal (Omer Pacha), to whom we had before written a letter, begging an audience. He sent us word that he would receive us at eleven o'clock. We went on horse-back to his house—a very humble one, much more like a farm-house than a villa. It is situated in a narrow muddy sort of street—two sentry-boxes at the open gate. The guard presented arms. We went upstairs and entered his room, with our travelling-boots on; the curtain hanging over the door, according to the Turkish fashion, having been raised by a soldier so very quickly on our having ascended the stairs, that we had no time to conform ourselves to the usual formalities—viz., the taking off of our boots (these boots are large ones, and admit of small boots inside)—the door was open, and the Marshal, who stood inside, advanced to meet us, and invited us in at once. We immediately were asked to take our seat near him on the divan; coffee and pipes were brought in, and conversation began. Omer Pacha speaks Italian fluently, and French tolerably: in fact, well enough to render uncalled for the apologies he generally prefaces his conversations with. He is evidently revered by everybody here (not only in the army, but also by the peasantry, &c.), not on account of his rank alone, but really for his supernatural genius. The people know that he does everything himself: he is his own Quartermaster-General, his Chef d'Etat Major, &c.; and, as Governor of Roumelia, he is almost worshipped by the Bulgarian peasantry. He is the first (I should say the only) engineer of the Turkish army. The fortifications of Schumla, Varna, &c., and all those along the Danube, have been erected from plans drawn by himself. Every military establishment has been organised by him, or according to his plans."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

OCTOBER.

THE ASPECT OF THE HEAVENS at 10h on the 1st, at 9h on the 15th, and at 8h in the evening, are here shown for October. The Pointers are now approaching the Meridian at their lower passage below the Pole. If we compare these situations at the same times in the evening in the month of April, we shall see that they were directly in the opposite position—then approaching the Meridian at their upper passage. The bright star Capella is east of the Pole Star; Cassiopeia is approaching the Meridian and Zenith at its upper passage over the

Meridian; Cygnus is west of the Meridian; Pegasus is approaching the Meridian, the two foremost stars in the square being very nearly due south; Delta Aquarii and Fomalhaut are also nearly on the Meridian. The bright star Aldebaran is again visible a little N. of East, preceded by the group of stars called the Pleiades. A line from the Pole Star, through Gamma Andromedæ, leads first to Alpha Arietis, and continued to Alpha Ceti. The bright star in the Crown is now approaching the horizon in W.N.W. Aquila is easily distinguished by its three stars in a line, followed by the group of stars in Delphinus.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, AT 10H. P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9H. P.M. AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8H. P.M.

Time or Southing or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Alpha Lyre	...	5 50 P.M.	Fomalhaut	...	10 7 P.M.
Alpha Aquila	...	7 2 P.M.	Alpha Pegasi	...	10 15 E.M.
Alpha Cygni	...	7 54 P.M.	Gamma Pegasi	...	11 23 P.M.
Beta Pegasi	...	10 14 P.M.	The Pleiades	...	3 0 A.M.

The SUN is situated south of the Equator, and is moving southward. On the 23rd, at 10h 50m A.M., he passes from the sign Libra (the Balance) into that of Scorpio (the Scorpion). He is on the 1st 95,032,000 miles distant from the Earth.

The MOON is near Jupiter on the 6th, Saturn on the 10th, Mars on the 14th, Venus on the 15th, and Mercury on the 16th.

She is full on the 3rd, at 8 minutes after 3 in the afternoon.

She enters her last quarter on the 10th, at 10 minutes before 6 in the morning.

She is new on the 17th, at 22 minutes before 10 at night.

She enters her first quarter on the 26th, at 5 minutes after 3 in the morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the 5th, at eight in the morning; and at her greatest distance on the 21st, at one in the morning.

MERCURY is in the constellation Virgo; is near the Moon on the 16th, and at his greatest westerly elongation on the same day. At the end of the month he rises about one hour and a half before the Sun.

VENUS is in the constellation Leo to the 17th, and then enters Virgo. She passes no large star in her course; on the 31st she is 16 degrees from Spica Virginis; is a morning star; is visible before sunrise, and rises in the first part of the month in the E. by N., and during the latter portion, in the E. point of the horizon. She is near the Moon on the 14th, in Perihelion on the 20th, and near Beta Virginis on the 22nd.

MARS rises on the first at 2h 30m A.M., on the last at 2h 18m A.M., in the E. by N. point of the horizon. Is in the constellation Leo to the 28th, then enters Virgo. Is near the Moon on the 14th, and is 10 degrees from Beta Leonis at the end of the month.

JUPITER rises on the first at 6h 45m P.M., on the last at 4h 40m P.M., and is visible throughout the night—rising in the E.N.E., and is in the constellation Aries, but is situated nearer to Alpha Ceti than to Alpha Arietis.

SATURN is a morning star; and rises on the first at 11h 15m P.M., on the last at 9h 21m P.M., in the N.E. by E point of the horizon; is in the constellation Cancer; near the Moon on the 10th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 21st.



Day of Month.	Day of Week.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.									MOON.					HIGH WATER AT								Day of the Year.
			RISES AT			SOUTHS AT			SETS AT			RISES AT		SOUTHS.		AGE.	SETS AT		LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL DOCK.				
			The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			LONDON.		LONDON.			Morn.	Morn.		Morn.		Morn.			
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	Aftern.	Aftern.	Aftern.	Aftern.	Aftern.		Aftern.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.	
1	S	21st S. aft. TRIN.	6 55	7 10	7 2	11 43	43	4	3 2	4 17	4 25	3 59	11 36	15	6 2	0 55	1 15	10 10	10 30	305					
2	M	Michaelmas T. e.	6 56	7 13	7 4	11 43	42	4	3 1	4 15	4 23	4 21	Morn.	7 37	1 35	1 55	10 50	11 10	306						
3	Tu	Day decreased at London 7h 4m	6 59	7 15	7 6	11 43	42	4	2 9	4 12	4 21	4 50	0 36	17	9 14	2 20	2 40	11 35	11 55	307					
4	W	K. Wm. 3 ^d . 1d. 1688	7 17	7 17	7 8	11 43	43	4	2 7	4 10	4 19	5 37	1 39	18	10 44	3 5	3 25	—	0 20	308					
5	Th	Bat. Inkerm. 1854	7 27	7 20	7 10	11 43	45	4	2 6	4 8	4 17	6 39	2 46	19	11 59	3 45	4 10	0 40	1 0	309					
6	F	St. Leonard	7 47	7 22	7 12	11 43	47	4	2 4	4 6	4 15	7 56	3 51	20	Aftern.	4 33	4 59	1 25	0 48	310					
7	S	Twilight ends 6h 21m	7 67	7 24	7 14	11 43	50	4	2 3	4 4	4 14	9 22	4 51	21	1 24	5 25	5 50	2 14	2 40	311					
8	S	22ND S. aft. TRIN.	7 77	7 25	7 15	11 43	55	4	2 2	4 12	4 24	10 47	5 46	22	1 47	6 20	6 50	3 5	3 35	312					
9	M	Pr. Wales b., 1841	7 97	7 27	7 17	11 44	0	4	2 0	4 10	4 10	Morn.	6 36	23	2 3	7 27	8 10	4 5	4 42	313					
10	Tu	[Lord Mayor's D.	7 107	7 29	7 19	11 44	6	4	1 9	3 58	4 8	0 7	7 21	24	2 14	8 50	9 32	5 25	6 5	314					
11	W	St. Martin. Half-Qr. day.	7 127	7 31	7 21	11 44	12	4	1 8	3 57	4 6	1 24	8 3	25	2 25	10 11	10 45	6 47	7 16	315					
12	Th	Cam. T. div. midn.	7 147	7 33	7 23	11 44	20	4	1 6	3 54	4 5	2 36	8 44	26	2 36	11 17	11 45	8 0	8 32	316					
13	F	Britius	7 167	7 35	7 25	11 44	28	4	1 4	3 53	4 3	3 49	9 24	27	2 46	—	0 7	9 0	9 22	317					
14	S	Day decreased at Dublin 8h 21m	7 187	7 37	7 27	11 44	38	4	1 2	3 51	4 2	5 11	10 5	28	2 57	0 29	0 50	9 44	10 5	318					
15	S	23RD S. aft. TRIN.	7 207	7 40	7 29	11 44	48	4	1 1	3 49	4 0	6 14	10 47	29	3 10	1 5	1 25	10 20	10 40	319					
16	M	Length of night at Dublin 15h 33m	7 227	7 42	7 31	11 44	59	4	1 0	3 47	3 58	7 28	11 32	30	3 27	1 43	2 0	10 58	11 15	320					
17	Tu	Hugh, Bp. of Linc.	7 237	7 44	7 33	11 45	11	4	9	3 46	3 57	8 42	Aftern.	1	3 52	2 15	2 35	11 30	11 50	321					
18	W	Length of day at London 8h 43m	7 257	7 46	7 34	11 45	24	4	8	3 44	3 56	9 50	1 10	2	4 26	2 50	3 5	—	0 5	322					
19	Th	Length of day at Edinburgh 7h 50m	7 277	7 48	7 36	11 45	37	4	7	3 43	3 55	10 51	2 1	3	5 12	3 20	3 35	0 20	0 35	323					
20	F	Edmd. K. & Mar	7 287	7 50	7 38	11 45	52	4	6	3 41	3 54	11 36	2 53	4	6 13	3 50	4 10	0 50	1 5	324					
21	S	Prs. Royal b., 1840	7 307	7 52	7 40	11 46	7	4	5	3 40	3 52	Aftern.	3 44	5	7 23	4 25	4 45	1 25	1 40	325					
22	S	24TH S. aft. TRIN.	7 317	7 54	7 42	11 46	23	4	3	3 38	3 50	0 38	4 34	6	8 39	5 3	5 20	2 0	2 18	326					
23	M	Clement. Old Martinmas day.	7 337	7 56	7 44	11 46	39	4	2	3 37	3 49	0 56	5 21	7	9 57	5 45	6 5	2 35	3 0	327					
24	Tu	Beta Ceti Souths 8h. 21m. P.M.	7 357	7 58	7 45	11 46	57	4	0	3 35	3 48	1 10	6 7	8	11 17	6 33	7 5	3 20	3 48	328					
25	W	Michaelmas T. e.	7 368	0 7	47	11 47	15	3	58	3 34	3 47	1 23	6 52	9	Morn.	7 35	8 8	4 20	4 50	329					
26	Th	Length of day at Dublin 7h 57m	7 388	2 7	49	11 47	34	3	57	3 33	3 46	1 34	7 38	10	0 37	8 48	9 23	5 23	6 3	330					
27	F	P. Mary Ad. b. 1833	7 398	4 7	50	11 47	52	3	56	3 31	3 45	1 48	8 26	11	2 0	9 58	10 30	6 38	7 13	331					
28	S	Day decreased of Edinburgh 10h 7m	7 408	6 7	51	11 48	14	3	55	3 30	3 44	2 1	9 17	12	3 25	11 0	11 30	7 45	8 15	332					
29	S	1st S. in ADVENT	7 428	7 7	53	11 48	35	3	54	3 29	3 43	2 20	10 14	13	4 56	11 55	—	8 45	9 10	333					
30	M	St. Andrew	7 448	9 7	54	11 48	57	3	54	3 28	3 43	2 45	11 16	14	6 32	0 20	0 45	9 35	10 0	334					



"THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE, PASS OF ST. GOTHARD."—PAINTED BY W. COLLINGWOOD SMITH.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

BARON VON MANTEUFFEL.

At the eleventh hour Prussia was invited to join the Peace Congress at Paris, and accepted the invitation. Not being one of the belligerent Powers, or a reply to the Treaty of the 2nd of December, she was invited—we quote the words of Lord Palmerston—"not to negotiate the treaty of peace, but to accede to the result of the negotiations or those who were more directly interested in the matter." As representatives she selected her Ambassador at Paris, Count Hatzfeldt, and the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Manteuffel.

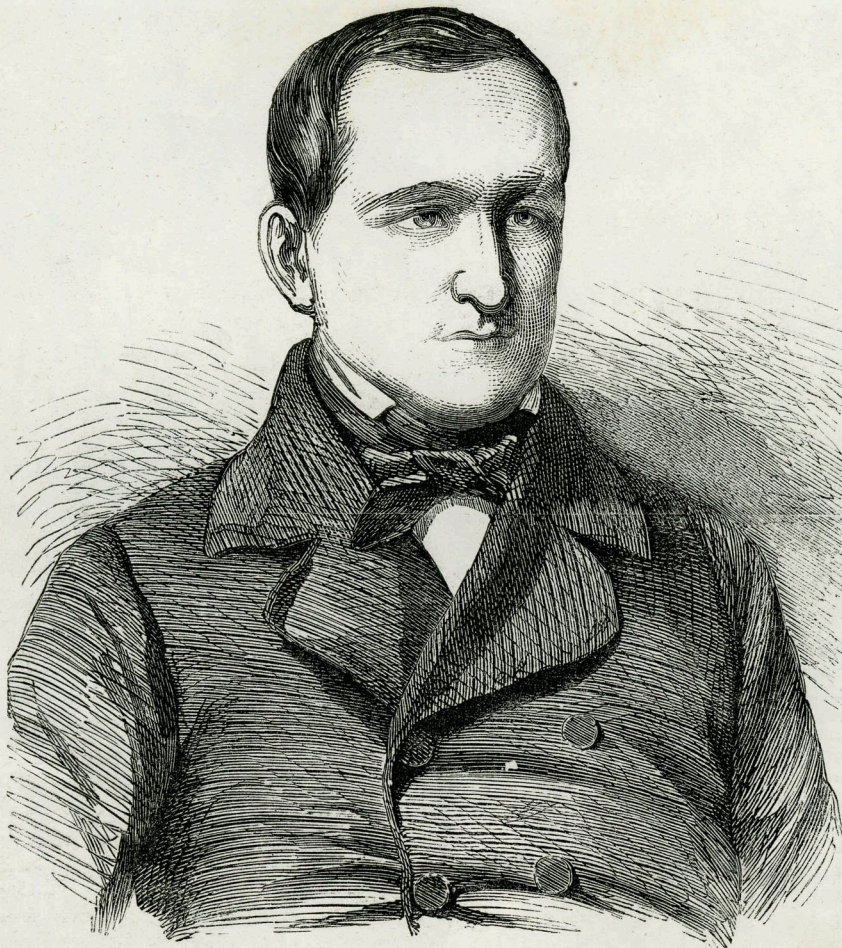
Baron Otto Theodore von Manteuffel was born on the 3rd of February, 1805, at Lübben, in the province of Brandenburg. He studied at the University of Halle, devoting his attention particularly to law and political economy. In 1829 he was appointed to an office in the Finance Department at Berlin, and was shortly afterwards appointed Councillor at Luckau, where he so distinguished himself that he was elected to represent the Sierberg district at the Brandenburg Diet. In 1841 he was promoted to a Councillorship at Königsberg. In 1843 he was appointed Vice-President of the regency of Stettin. In 1844 he was attached as Reporting Councillor to the Prince of Prussia, with the rank of a Privy Councillor. In the following year he was made a member of the Council of State. After the revolution of 1848 Count Brandenburg was intrusted with the formation of a Ministry, and Baron von Manteuffel was given the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior. On the death of Count Brandenburg the Presidency of the Council of Ministers devolved upon Count Ladenberg, and the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was given to Baron von Manteuffel *ad interim*. On the resignation of Count Ladenberg in 1850, the King, appreciating the firmness displayed by Baron von Manteuffel during the revolutionary period, conferred upon him the Presidency of the Council with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, both of which high offices he continues to hold. His selection as Plenipotentiary to the Paris Conferences shows the confidence placed in him by the King, and is in keeping with the precedent of the other States represented.

To this notice of the chief Prussian representative we must add a few words respecting the policy of Prussia on the Eastern question. It must be remembered that since 1850 it is Baron von Manteuffel, actually the Prussian representative at Paris, who has been Foreign Minister to King Frederick William. Prussia was a party to the Vienna Conferences; and, as such, was bound in honour to act in common with the Western Powers. On the 18th March, 1854, Baron von Manteuffel declared to the Prussian Chamber that Prussia adhered to the Vienna Note; but that Prussia would preserve an independent attitude, and would resist every attempt that might be made to influence her conduct, come from what quarter it might: the strength and the sword of Germany would only be employed to defend German interests. This was Baron von Manteuffel's first declaration of Prussian neutrality. Now, neutrality, as Lord Clarendon justly foretold, has been more exhausting, more disastrous, more fatal to the interests of Prussia than a short and decisive conflict would have been. The popular sympathies of Germany have been transferred to her rival, Austria, in whose hands the destinies of Germany now rest. The passive attitude which Prussia assumed was not neutrality. It enabled Russia to withdraw her troops from the Polish-Prussian frontier to employ them in the Crimea against the Allies.

Baron von Manteuffel had a very difficult game to play. On the one hand the King (bound by such close ties to Russia) and the Court declared them-

selves for Russia; on the other, the sympathies of the Chambers and people were with the Western Powers. The Committee appointed to discuss the proposal of a loan of thirty millions of dollars for armaments unanimously adopted the resolution in its favour, provided the credits thus granted were not to be applied to the support of Russia; or, to quote the words of the report, "in consideration that his Majesty's Government has declared that it

will continue to adhere to the policy hitherto pursued; and, consequently, labour in accord with the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris, and London, and especially in intimate union with Austria, and all other German States, for the speedy restoration of peace on an equitable basis, as proclaimed in the Vienna Conference Protocols, under reservation of full freedom of decision as to active interference." This was almost tantamount to a vote of want of confidence. The debate which ensued was a warm one. General Bonin declared that a union with Russia would be tantamount to parricide. Baron von Manteuffel, with a courage which does him honour, declared that the Government would consider a conditional vote as a refusal. Despite the exertions of M. de Vincke, supported by the Extreme Left, who proposed to refuse the credits unless guarantees were given that no part of the sum should be applied in favour of Russia, the Government carried its point. In a very remarkable speech, in which M. de Vincke said that Prussia had become "the postman of Europe," he observed, "We, gentlemen, have to look at our interests in a Prussian point of view: if Russia should seize upon the



BARON VON MANTEUFFEL, PRUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

Bosphorus and upon the Sound she becomes invincible, and you have a direct interest in opposing it. If you are a European Power you ought to oppose such projects most energetically; if you are not, you ought the more to join those who can defend your weakness." On the 25th April Baron von Manteuffel announced that he had concluded a treaty (on the 20th) with Austria. General Bonin was dismissed from the Ministry of War; and the Prince of Prussia left Berlin in a manner that evinced his disapproval of the Manteuffel policy. Prussia obstinately refused to join the Treaty of the 2nd December, and thereby sunk into the position of a second-rate Power. It is true that Baron von Manteuffel represented Prussia with the other Powers at Paris, but, as we have already said, not to negotiate, but to accede to the negotiations, except in so far as the revision of the Treaties of 1840 and 1841 were concerned, touching the navigation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, to which treaty Prussia was a party.

STEAM FROM THE KETTLE.—The steam which issues from the spout of a tea-kettle is no hotter, as measured by a thermometer, than the boiling liquid within; yet, when condensed in a body of cold water or ice, it gives out as much heat as one thousand times its weight of boiling water would do. This heat of steam, which is insensible to the thermometer, is called latent heat, and it differs in quantity for different kinds of vapour.—*Dr. Ure.*

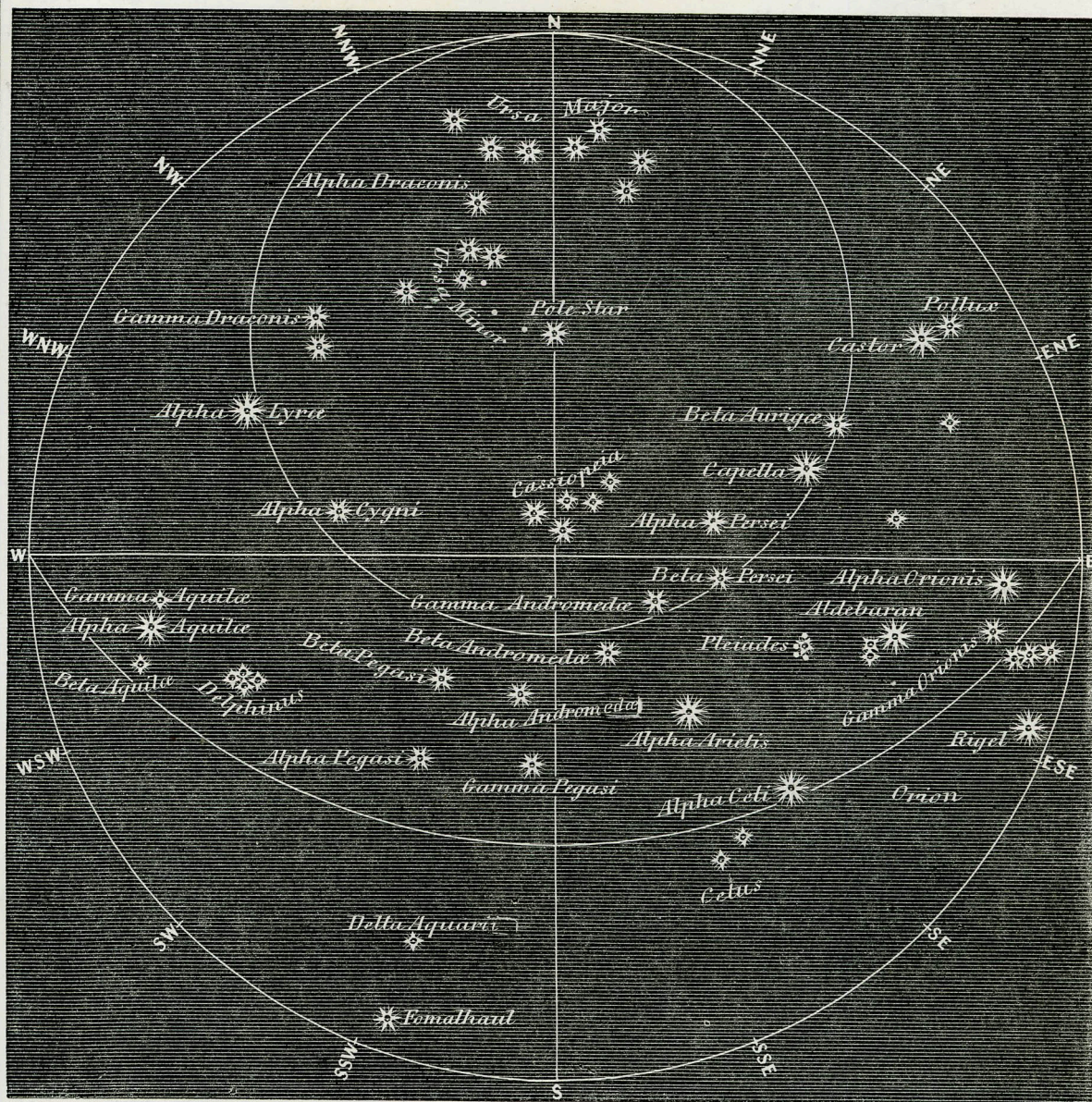
CONGREVE ROCKETS.—These destructive missiles were invented by Sir William Congreve, the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Sir William Congreve, whose numerous experiments, made while he was Comptroller of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, essentially contributed to the success of the invention. These rockets were first employed at the attack of Boulogne, in 1806, by Commodore Owen. The cases are metal, and the carcasses have strong iron heads, filled with a composition as hard and solid as iron itself. The range is 3300 yards, or nearly two miles. A 32-pounder penetrates nine feet in common ground, and in bombardments pierces solid walls and penetrates several floors.—"*Things Not Generally Known.*"

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

NOVEMBER.

AN OBSERVER at 10h p.m. on November 1st, at 9h on November 15th, and at 8h on the last day of the month, will see the stars distributed as shown in the annexed diagram,—Ursa Major being on the Meridian below the Pole, and Cassiopeia on the Meridian above the Pole; and if he will compare their situations in the diagram in the month of May, he will see that they have interchanged their places, as all other stars within the inner circle have done also; and if he

compares the stars in the lower half of the diagram, he will find they have entirely changed. Aquila is now nearly setting, followed by Delphinus, and the square of Pegasus is a little west of the Meridian. East of the Meridian are situated Alpha Arietis, a little above and following are the Pleiades, followed by Aldebaran. The Winter constellation Orion is just appearing in the east. The two stars Castor and Pollux are a little above the horizon in E.N.E., and Fomalhaut is nearly setting in S.S.W.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, AT 10H. P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, AT 9H. P.M.; AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, AT 8H. P.M.

Time of Southing or passing the Meridian of some of the principal Stars in the above diagram, on the 1st of the month:—

Alpha Aquilæ ...	H. M.	Gamma Pegasi ...	H. M.
Alpha Cygni ...	5 3 P.M.	Alpha Cassiopeæ ...	9 24 P.M.
Alpha Pegasi ...	5 56 P.M.	Alpha Arietis ...	9 51 P.M.
Alpha Andromedæ ...	8 16 P.M.	Alpha Ceti ...	11 18 P.M.
	9 19 P.M.		0 10 A.M.

The SUN is situated south of the Equator. He passes from the sign Scorpio (the Scorpion) into that of Sagittarius (the Archer), on the 22nd day at 7h 2m in the morning. His distance from the Earth on the 1st is 94,214,600 miles.

The MOON is near Jupiter on the 2nd, Saturn on the 7th, Mars on the 12th, Venus on the 14th, and Mercury on the 16th.

She is full on the 2nd, at 3 minutes before 1 in the morning.

She enters her last quarter on the 8th, at 14 minutes after 4 in the afternoon.

She is new on the 16th, at 6 minutes before 4 in the afternoon.

She enters her first quarter on the 24th, at 27 minutes before 6 in the afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the 2nd, at 5 in the afternoon; and at her greatest distance on the 7th, at 7 in the morning.

MERCURY is successively in the constellations Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, and

Serpentarius; is near the Moon on the 16th. He rises about one hour before the Sun at the beginning, with the Sun at the middle, of the month, and therefore can be seen only during the first few days.

VENUS is in the constellation Virgo, and enters Libra on the 24th; on the 9th she is about 4 degrees south of Spica Virginis, and is at the end of the month 8 degrees from Alpha Libræ. She is a short time visible before sunrise; she rises in the E. by S. for the first half of the month, and then in the E.S.E. She is near the Moon on the 14th.

MARS is in the constellation Virgo, and approaches Spica Virginis; rises throughout the month at about 2h 10m A.M., in the east; is about 6 degrees north of Beta Virginis on the 7th; is near the Moon on the 11th, and in Aphelion on the 21st.

JUPITER rises on the first at 4h 37m P.M., on the last at 2h 31m P.M., and can be seen throughout the night, midway between Alpha Ceti and Alpha Arietis; he souths between 11h 52m P.M., and 9h 43m P.M., throughout the month. Is near the Moon on the 2nd and 29th, and is in opposition to the Sun on the 3rd.

SATURN rises on the first at 9h 18m P.M., on the last at 7h 23m P.M., near the N.E. point of the horizon, and is visible afterwards throughout the night; is in Cancer, following Pollux by about 12 degrees; is near the Moon on the 7th, and is stationary on the 9th.



Day of Month	Day of Week	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, &c.	SUN.									MOON.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of the Year.		
			RISES AT			SOUTHS AT The difference from 12h is the Equation of Time.			SETS AT			RISES AT London.		SOUTHS.	AGE.	SETS AT London.		LONDON BRIDGE.			LIVERPOOL DOCK.	
			Lon- don.	Edin- burgh.	Dub- lin.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Aftern.	Morn.			Morn.	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	Tu	Length of day at London 8h 6m	7 46	8 10	7 55	11 49	19 3	52 3	28 3	42	3 21			8 9	1 10	1 35	10 25	10 50	335			
2	W	Length of day at Edinburgh 7h 15m	7 47	8 12	7 57	11 49	42 3	52 3	27 3	42	4 17	0 22	16	9 32	1 59	2 25	11 14	11 40	336			
3	Th	Length of day at Dublin 7h 43m	7 48	8 13	7 58	11 50	6 3	51 3	26 3	41	5 32	1 30	17	10 37	2 49	3 15	—	0 4	337			
4	F	Day breaks 5h 44m	7 49	8 15	8 0	11 50	30 3	51 3	25 3	40	6 59	2 35	18	11 21	3 37	4 5	0 30	0 52	338			
5	S	Twilight ends 5h 57m	7 51	8 17	8 2	11 50	55 3	51 3	25 3	39	8 27	3 35	19	11 49	4 30	4 55	1 20	1 45	339			
6	S	2ND S. in ADVENT	7 52	8 18	8 4	11 51	20 3	51 3	24 3	39	9 51	4 29	20	Aftern.	5 20	5 45	2 10	2 35	340			
7	M	[Nicholas	7 53	8 20	8 5	11 51	46 3	50 3	24 3	39	11 11	5 17	21	0 22	6 10	6 40	3 0	3 25	341			
8	Tu	Conc. B V. Mary	7 55	8 21	8 6	11 52	12 3	50 3	24 3	39	Morn.	6 1	22	0 33	7 5	7 35	3 55	4 20	342			
9	W	Length of day at London 7h 54m	7 56	8 22	8 7	11 52	39 3	50 3	23 3	38	0 26	6 43	23	0 44	8 5	8 40	4 50	5 20	343			
10	Th	Day decreased at Edinburgh 10h 16m	7 57	8 23	8 8	11 53	7 3	49 3	23 3	38	1 38	7 23	24	0 54	9 10	9 45	5 55	6 25	344			
11	F	Length of night at London 16h 9m	7 58	8 24	8 9	11 53	34 3	49 3	23 3	38	2 50	8 4	25	1 4	10 15	10 44	7 0	7 30	345			
12	S	Length of night at Edinburgh 17h 3m	7 59	8 25	8 10	11 54	3 3	49 3	22 3	38	4 4	8 46	26	1 17	11 15	11 45	7 59	8 30	346			
13	S	3RD S. in AD. Lucy	8 0	8 27	8 11	11 54	31 3	49 3	22 3	39	5 17	9 30	27	1 34	—	0 10	9 0	9 25	347			
14	M	Ember Week	8 0	8 28	8 12	11 55	0 3	49 3	22 3	39	6 30	10 16	28	1 55	0 33	0 55	9 48	10 10	348			
15	Tu	Day decreased at London 8h 46m	8 1	8 29	8 13	11 55	29 3	49 3	22 3	39	7 41	11 6	29	2 27	1 13	1 35	10 28	10 50	349			
16	W	O Sapientia. Camb. T. ends.	8 2	8 30	8 13	11 55	58 3	49 3	22 3	39	8 45	11 57	30	3 8	1 53	2 10	11 8	11 25	350			
17	Th	Oxford Term ends	8 3	8 31	8 14	11 56	2 3	49 3	23 3	40	9 36	Aftern.	1	4 6	2 30	2 50	11 45	—	351			
18	F	Length of night at Dublin 16h 33m	8 4	8 32	8 15	11 56	58 3	50 3	23 3	40	10 13	1 41	2	5 14	3 6	3 25	0 5	0 21	352			
19	S	Length of day at London 7h 45h	8 5	8 32	8 16	11 57	27 3	50 3	24 3	40	10 41	2 31	3	6 30	3 40	3 59	0 40	0 55	353			
20	S	4TH S. in ADVENT	8 5	8 33	8 16	11 57	57 3	51 3	24 3	41	11 0	3 19	4	7 48	4 18	4 35	1 14	1 33	354			
21	M	St. Thomas. Shortest day.	8 6	8 33	8 17	11 58	27 3	51 3	24 3	41	11 17	4 5	5	9 5	4 55	5 15	1 50	2 10	355			
22	Tu	[Winter beg.	8 6	8 33	8 17	11 58	57 3	51 3	25 3	41	11 30	4 49	6	10 23	5 33	5 55	2 30	2 48	356			
23	W	Length of night at Edinburgh 15h 8m.	8 6	8 33	8 17	11 59	27 3	52 3	25 3	42	11 41	5 33	7	11 41	6 15	6 40	3 10	3 30	357			
24	Th	Length of night at London 16h 15m	8 7	8 34	8 18	11 59	57 3	52 3	26 3	42	11 52	6 18	8	Morn.	7 3	7 30	3 55	4 18	358			
25	F	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	8 34	8 18	12 0	27 3	53 3	27 3	43	Aftern.	7 6	9	1 3	7 55	8 25	4 45	5 10	359			
26	S	St. Stephen	8 7	8 34	8 18	12 0	57 3	53 3	28 3	44	0 20	7 58	10	2 27	9 0	9 35	5 40	6 15	360			
27	S	1st S. aft. CHRIST.	8 8	8 34	8 19	12 1	27 3	54 3	28 3	45	0 42	8 55	11	3 58	10 8	10 45	6 50	7 23	361			
28	M	Innocents	8 8	8 34	8 19	12 1	56 3	55 3	29 3	46	1 10	9 57	12	5 31	11 18	11 50	8 0	8 33	362			
29	Tu	Day breaks 6h 3m	8 9	8 35	8 19	12 2	25 3	56 3	30 3	47	1 56	11 4	13	7 0	—	0 20	9 5	9 35	363			
30	W	Length of day at Edinburgh 16h 56m	8 9	8 35	8 19	12 2	54 3	57 3	31 3	47	3 1	Morn.	○	8 16	0 52	1 20	10 7	10 35	364			
31	Th	Silvester	8 9	8 35	8 19	12 3	23 3	58 3	32 3	48	4 24	0 12	15	9 11	1 47	2 15	11 2	11 30	365			



"THE VIRGIN AND CHILD."—PAINTED BY GIOVANNI BELLINI.—LATELY ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

GENERAL MOURAVIEFF.

WE have noticed in our pages many—we may say nearly all—the celebrated men whose names have been brought prominently forward by the late war; but our gallery of historical portraits would not be complete without a sketch of General Mouravieff. The task, in this instance, is a pleasant one. Mouravieff is one of those heroes of the old school who may be placed by the side of Bayard, "*sans peur et sans reproche*"—the deadly foe and the perfect gentleman, and, whether victorious or vanquished, he always commanded our respect. The name of Mouravieff is henceforth inseparably linked with that of Williams and with the fall of Kars. The gallant defence of Kars, and its final surrender to General Mouravieff are facts already well known to our readers. General Mouravieff was selected by the late Emperor of Russia to command the troops in Asia as well on account of his noted bravery and good generalship as from his experience on the theatre of war in that country. Mouravieff had served under Paskiewitch in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829; and the ground he had to go over again was quite familiar to him. The opposition he had to meet with was, however, of a different nature.

The campaigns of Paskiewitch were rapid and successful. Kars surrendered to him in a day, and the victorious Russian army planted its standards in rapid succession on the towers of Erzeroum, and even on those of the second capital of the Ottoman Empire. The war terminated with the Treaty of Adrianople. In 1855 the energy and "pluck" of a handful of Englishmen kept the Russians at bay for months; and it was not till reduced by famine that the brave garrison surrendered. The capitulation of Kars to General Mouravieff is the plank to which sinking Russia clung and saved her reputation.

We find Mouravieff in June, 1855, actively employed cutting off all the supplies meant for Kars, and watching that fortress with the utmost vigilance. "From the position we occupy," he says, writing on the 25th June, 1855, "the fortifications of Kars and the enemy's army shut up there are visible. The Turks continue to strengthen their works of defence, and are throwing up new ones on different points." In July heavy rains set in; but with unswerving perseverance we still found Mouravieff blockading Kars. This state of affairs continued till September. General Mouravieff then resolved to make a desperate attempt to carry Kars by storm. Having been informed that reinforcements were on their way from Erzeroum with a view to relieve the garrison, General Mouravieff convoked a council of war on the 27th of September. It was unanimously resolved that the heights which command Kars should be attacked on the 29th of September. The magnificent defence on that memorable day is one of the noblest records of war of which history can boast. Decimated by famine and disease, the garrison victoriously repulsed the attack. General Mouravieff, in his despatch, states

his loss at 6517 men. The gallant garrison, still hoping for relief, held out. General Mouravieff kept watch upon the devoted city more vigilantly than ever.

At last human suffering could endure no longer, and, with a heavy heart, Williams came to terms of capitulation. And it is from this dark background of heroic suffering, and bodily and mental anguish, that the character of General Mouravieff stands forth in bright relief. On the 25th of November, 1855, General Williams and his aide-de-camp rode over to the Russian Camp, and the terms of capitulation were settled honourably to all. On the 28th November the fortress of Kars surrendered to Aide-de-Camp General Mouravieff, Commander-in-Chief of the detached corps in the Caucasus. The Mushir Vassif Pacha, eight other Pachas, a number of superior and subaltern officers, the whole garrison and 130 cannon, and General Williams and his staff fell into his hands. General Mouravieff ordered a repast to be given to the famished garrison, and, when the English officers were about to give up their swords the brave old Russian, with chivalrous courtesy, bade them keep them, and observed that they well became men of such heroic bravery, such gallant officers and gentlemen. In his report to the Emperor, Gen. Mouravieff thus compliments the garrison on its noble defence:—

"The besieged," he said, "founded their hopes on the arrival of aid from Erzeroum. In fact, Vely Pacha, in coming from Trebizond, attempted to advance upon Kars, but at each attempt he was met by General Sousloff's detachment, which then menaced his rear.

Our patrols skirmished with these troops, keeping them in a state of alarm as far as the vicinity of Erzeroum. Meantime the provisions at Kars were diminishing; the cold weather was coming on; snow had fallen on the Saganlong; cases of death of weakness from want of nourishment occurred in the garrison; desertion increased, and despondency became general. All these circumstances decided General Williams, who directed the defence of Kars, to surrender the fortress."

It is a noble trait of Mouravieff, thus, whilst announcing his own success, to shield the reputation of his opponent. The important service rendered to Russia by General Mouravieff, which has enabled Russia to conclude a treaty of peace with some appearance of equality, has not been overlooked by the Czar, and the highest military distinctions have been conferred upon him. A glance at the third and fourth articles of the Treaty of Peace of Paris, testifies to the importance of Kars. Russia restores Kars to Turkey, and in exchange receives back Sebastopol, Balaclava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kerch, Yenikale, and Kinburn.

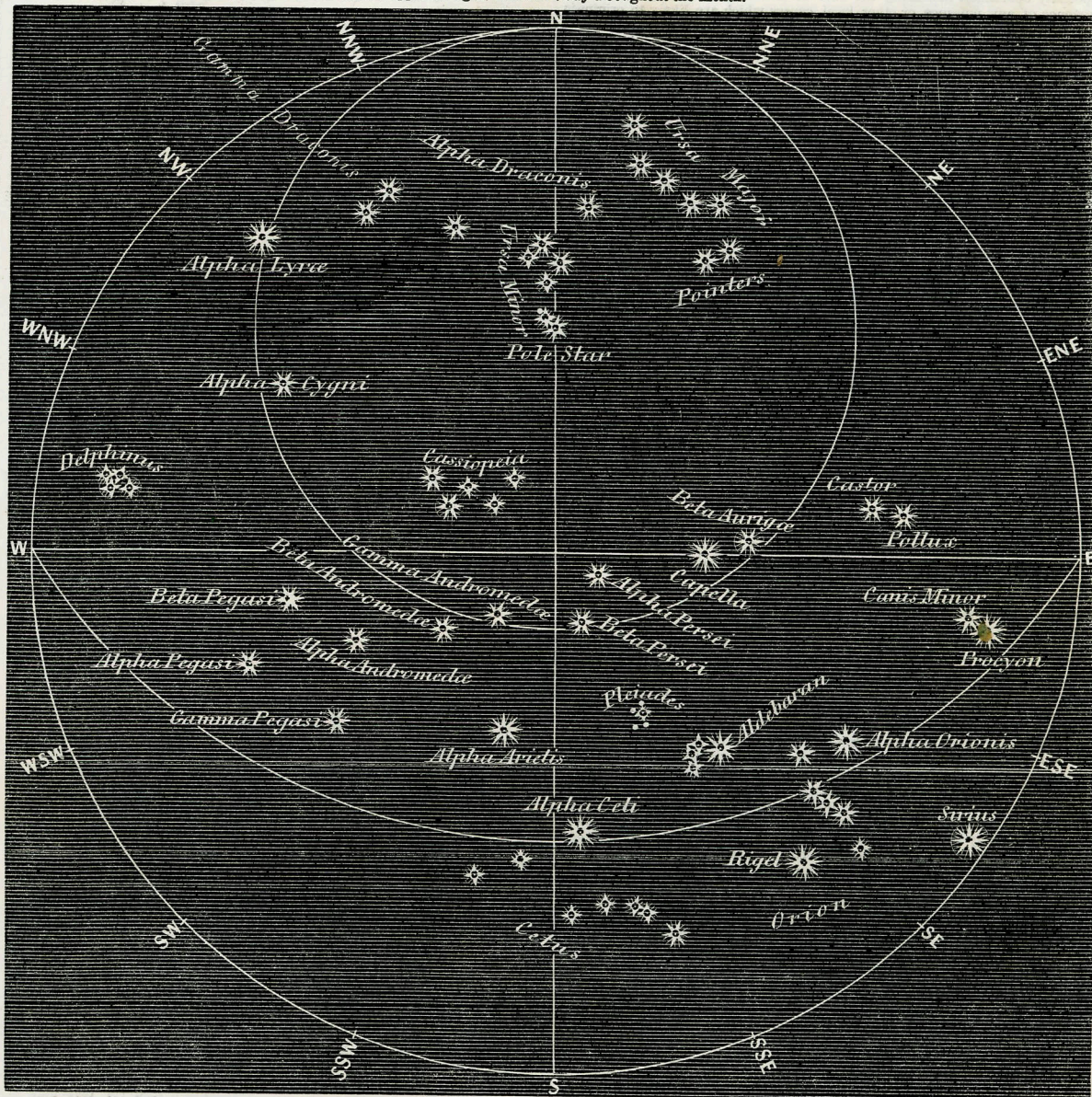
General Mouravieff is the scion of an ancient Russian family, distinguished in literature and science, as well as in arms. The accompanying portrait is from a photograph taken shortly before the General entered upon the campaign of Asia Minor.



GENERAL MOURAVIEFF.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WEINGARTNER.

CEMBER.

by Orion; Castor and Pollux are a little N. of East, and Procyon is near the horizon S. of East. Leo is rising E.N.E.; Hydra in East, and Canis Major in S.E. as indicated by Sirius, the great Dog Star; and Lepus are both south of East. Hercules is setting in N.W.; Aquila in W.N.W.; and Aquarius in S.W. The stars Alpha Pegasi will south on the 1st at 6h 17m; Alpha Andromedæ at 7h 20m; Gamma Pegasi at 7h 25m; Alpha Cassiopeiæ at 7h 51m; Alpha Persei at 8h 10m; Delta Persei at 10h 13m; Alpha Persei at 10h 32m; and Alpha Andromedæ at 11h 46m. On the first, in the evening; and 9m 50s earlier every day throughout the month.



APPEARANCE OF THE HEAVENS AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, at 10H. P.M.; AT THE MIDDLE, at 9H. P.M.; AND TOWARDS THE END OF THE MONTH, at 8H. P.M.

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Alpha Pegasi ...	6	17 P.M.	Alpha Ceti ...	10	13 P.M.
Alpha Andromedæ ...	7	20 P.M.	Alpha Persei ...	10	32 P.M.
Gamma Pegasi ...	7	25 P.M.	Pleiades ...	10	56 P.M.
Alpha Cassiopeæ ...	7	51 P.M.	Aldebaran ...	11	46 P.M.
Alpha Arietis ...	9	18 P.M.	Rigel ...	0	24 A.M.

She is full on the 1st, at 3 minutes before 11 in the morning.
 She enters her last quarter on the 8th, at 22 minutes before 7 in the morning.
 She is new on the 16th, at 1 minute after 11 in the morning.
 She enters her first quarter on the 24th, at 7 minutes before 7 in the morning.
 She is full on the 30th, at 33 minutes after 9 at night.

SATURN is in the constellation Cancer to the end of the year; rises on the first at 7h 18m P.M., on the last at 5h 11m P.M. Souths at 3h 20m A.M. on the first, and at 1h 15m A.M. on the last day, and is visible throughout the night. He is almost stationary among the stars at the beginning of the month, and then turns to approach Pollux again.

THE METROPOLITAN OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

It is not too much to say that one of the most important sections of this Act of Parliament is that making it compulsory upon vestries to appoint Officers of Health. By the 132nd section the vestries are called upon to appoint one or more medical practitioners "to inspect and report periodically upon the sanitary condition of their parish or district; to ascertain the existence of diseases, more especially epidemics, increasing the rate of mortality; and to point out the existence of any nuisance or other local causes which are likely to originate and maintain such diseases, and injuriously affect the health of the inhabitants; and to take cognisance of the fact of the existence of any contagious or epidemic diseases, and to point out the most efficacious mode of checking or preventing the spread of such diseases," &c. Or, in other words, as we gather from the instructions issued by the General Board of Health:—

"The officer of health is appointed in order that through him the local sanitary authority may be duly informed of such influences as are acting against the healthiness of the population of his district, and of such steps as medical science can devise for their removal; secondly, to execute such special functions as may devolve upon him by the statute under which he is appointed; and, thirdly, to contribute to that general stock of knowledge, with regard to the sanitary condition of the people and to the preventable causes of sickness and mortality which, when collected, methodised, and reported to Parliament by the General Board of Health, may guide the Legislature in the extension and amendment of sanitary law."

The duties of the officer of health should be twofold:—1st, Preventive; 2nd, Remedial.

1st, Preventive.—To inspect frequently and periodically, and to report upon the state of the sewers; drainage, cleanliness, and ventilation of houses; ventilation of streets and other public places; scavengers' work; cow-houses, stables, and slaughter-houses; certain trades and manufactures; over-crowded lodging-houses; delayed interments of the poor; operation of the vaccination Act; water, quantity and quality; articles of food exposed for sale—bread, vegetables, fish, milk, fermented drinks, and sweetmeats; impurities of gas, &c.

2nd, Remedial.—As far as possible, to discover the origin, and arrest the progress, of endemic and epidemic diseases, fevers, small-pox, cholera, diarrhoea, &c. In the event of an outbreak of either of these, to organise means of maintaining a daily supervision of every portion of the district.

The officer should keep a daily register of variations of the barometer and thermometer, and of atmospheric changes generally; also of the weekly mortality; and he should correspond with the officers of other districts, especially during the prevalence of epidemics.

"For the proper performance of these duties special qualifications in science are required. These lie in pathology, including vital statistics, and in chemistry, with natural philosophy:—

"In pathology, because the science implies an exact study of the causes of disease in their relation to the living body—a study of what they are, and how they act, and why they seem to vary in operation.

"In vital statistics (properly a section of pathology), because by analysing the composition of various death rates, and by learning how the pressure of particular diseases differs under different circumstances of climate, season, dwelling, age, sex, and occupation, definite standards of comparison are gained, without which the officer of health could not estimate the healthiness or unhealthiness of the population under his charge.

"In chemistry (accompanied by microscopical observation), because without such aid there can be no accurate judgment as to impurities of air and water, dangerous impregnations of soil, or poisonous admixtures in food; and because the same science also guides the application of deodorising and disinfectant agents.

"In natural philosophy, because many nuisances are traced and many questions as to ventilation and overcrowding are answered by its laws: further, because by its aid the officer of health studies the atmospheric changes, and learns the climate of his district, important steps in proceeding to speak of its diseases; and, finally, because natural philosophy, in conjunction with chemistry, renders him competent to report on many manufacturing processes alleged to be hurtful to health, and on the sufficiency of such means as are employed to reduce the evils ascribed to them."

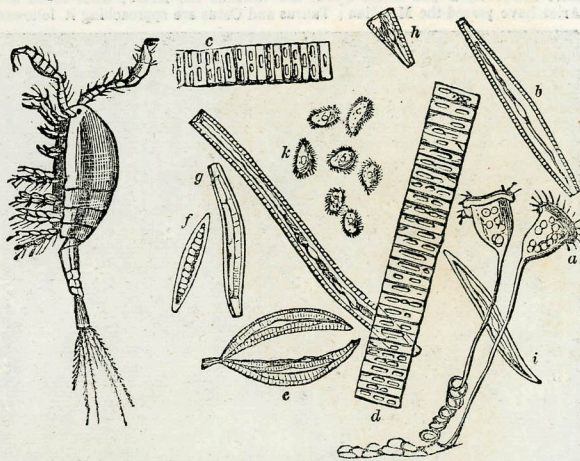
The officer of health, it will be seen, is expected to be familiar with various scientific instruments, as well as preventive and curative medicine, which naturally forms a branch of the extended medical education of the present day. We propose briefly to notice some of the instruments he will be called upon to make use of in carrying out the objects indicated above. Of these

THE MICROSCOPE

stands pre-eminent. As every medical man is known to be well versed in the use of this instrument, it will be unnecessary to do more than glance at some of its uses. In the examination of water supplied from time to time, to the poor especially, certain impurities are often found, prejudicial to health, as organic matters, minute animals, &c. As an example we may instance that given in the "General Report of the Poor-Law Commissioners on the Sanitary Condition of Great Britain." Mr. Blower, a surgeon of Bedford, states that typhus and ague, which had long infested the village of Wootton, had been almost entirely exterminated by digging a few wells and obtaining good water. Cholera has been repeatedly traced to the impurities of the London water; the same remark applies to the water supply of many other large towns. The prevention of epidemic, or communicable diseases, is a subject well deserving increased investigation. These diseases influence the life, the death, and the number of the human race more than all other causes. The learned physician, Dr. Latham, is of opinion that the downfall of the Roman Empire was due as much to several visitations of severe epidemics as to any other cause.

In the air both animal and vegetable matters are constantly floating about, and by the aid of the microscope it has been shown that, during an unhealthy period, certain of these matters are diffused in larger quantities. Professor Schonbein lately discovered a new gaseous substance in the air, which he named ozone; this, it is believed by some, will be found to exert an influence in some way, yet to be discovered, in arresting the progress of that fearful scourge cholera. Lessen the amount of atmospheric ozone, lower it below given limits, and increase the atmospheric temperature to the degree most congenial to organic decomposition, and the air will soon be charged with disease-

bearing putrid odours. It is in accordance with all that philosophy has been able to teach us in relation to the laws of epidemic and endemic maladies, that the presence of such gaseous odours of organic decomposition as are here assumed must be the fruitful source of disease; and it is not possible, after having studied the qualities of ozone, to refuse assent to the proposition that the existence of this agent in competent amount must be followed by the destruction of the pestiferous odours of organic decomposition.



ANIMALCULES, &c., IN WATER (Magnified 100 diameters).

a. Vorticella. b, e, f, g, and h. Diatomace. c, d. Fragilaria pectinatis.
k. Infusoria. l. Cyclops quadricornis.

In prosecuting an inquiry into the various adulterations and deteriorations of food, drugs, &c., the microscope is of paramount importance, not alone in pointing out the extent of the evil, but in showing the danger to health: for example, we now know that pork eaten in a diseased condition—"measly"—produces in the human body worms, or their cystic entozoa; and, although we may take much care to convert the pork into bacon or sausages, the eggs of these parasites are so difficult to destroy and so minute that they escape with life to produce a troublesome disease. The meal-mite, met with in damaged flour, is a frequent source of disease, and often of death, amongst the poor.

The following more or less injurious, deleterious, or poisonous substances have been detected in our food by Dr. Hassall and other trustworthy examiners. Thus, in—

Coffee.—Chicory, roasted corn and beans, carrots, acorns, &c., injurious indirectly, by depriving the consumer of so much coffee, with the valuable properties of which the substituted articles have nothing in common.

Cocoa.—Inferior starches, coarse sugar, and ferruginous earths, as Venetian red and ochre.

Cayenne Pepper and Curry Powder.—Red lead, vermilion, and Venetian red.

Coloured Confectionery.—Red lead, vermilion, gamboge, chrome yellow (or chromate of lead), Prussian blue, verditer (or carbonate of copper), emerald green (or arsenite of copper), the three Brunswick greens, various oxides of iron, white lead (or carbonate of lead).

Gin.—Cayenne, oil of vitriol.

Pickles, Preserves, and Bottled Fruits and Vegetables.—Certain salts of copper, chiefly the acetate.

Potted Meats and Fish, Anchovies, and Sauces.—Iron earths, as Venetian red and bole Armenian.

Tea.—Indigo, Prussian blue, Chinese yellow, black lead, catechu, sulphate of iron, foreign leaves, sand, &c.

ACARUS FARINÆ, OR MEAL-MITE (after Hassall),
Found in damaged flour, magnified 220 diameters.

The above list includes not only many articles which are more or less injurious or deleterious, but likewise some of the deadliest and most virulent of known poisons, most of which, before the microscope was used as an instrument of research, had escaped detection. The value of the microscope in the hands of an active officer of health may be readily gathered from these few facts.*

* See Dr. Hassall's valuable book on the "Adulteration of Food" and J. Hogg on the "Microscope," published by Routledge and Co.

INSTRUMENTS FOR METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THAT the mortality of particular diseases is governed by a law as unerring as that which is discovered in the general mass of lives is indisputable, although it has not hitherto been developed. The immense advantage both scientifically and socially that would result from the elucidation of such a law is incalculable. Hitherto the imperfection of our statistics has prevented any satisfactory deductions being made; but the aggregation of the Medical Reports made to the Registrar-General, and the fresh aid now about to be brought to bear upon the question by the Officers of Health, will afford a sure foundation for an inquiry which must ultimately lead to the surest and best results.

In the investigation of the law which governs the mortality among persons affected with diseases, the medical profession usually take into consideration peculiar circumstances, such as the various stages, age, sex, occupation, &c.; the influence particularly of seasons, temperature, humidity, the prevailing winds, and other incidental conditions, too numerous to treat with justice in a limited space.

Meteorology, or a knowledge of the weather, involves a full acquaintance with the nature and composition of the atmosphere, with the laws of gaseous and vaporous elasticity, with the conditions determining the production of fogs, dew, snow, and hail; also with the laws of atmospheric, optical, and electrical phenomena. It is the province of Meteorology to study the phenomena of aerolites and the relations which subsist between atmospheric conditions and the development of organic species.

BAROMETER.

With all inquiries connected with Meteorology the Barometer is intimately connected. The atmosphere, influenced by a multitude of causes, is ever varying in density, temperature, humidity, &c. The barometer is employed to determine those incessant fluctuations due to the varying density or pressure of the air. Connected with these inquiries it has rendered very essential service to science. It has determined that the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the level of the sea is everywhere the same, and that as we ascend the pressure becomes less and less. Approximate laws have been determined connecting the pressure of the higher with that of the lower strata of the air, and these have been applied to many important points, relating to physical geography for instance, in making known to us the varied irregularities of the earth's surface, determining the elevation of the sources of rivers, the sites of ancient cities, the height of the highest mountain, &c. It is in daily use in astronomical observatories in determining the amount of atmospheric refraction; on board of ship in indicating the approach of storms; and in storms, connected with the changing direction of the wind, points out the way to sail out of them. In the torrid zone the daily oscillations of the readings of the barometer are found to be so uniform that the hour of the day may almost be known from their variations; even in the temperate zones, where the constant variations from heat to cold, one direction of the wind to another, fine weather to bad, &c., seem to impress uncertainty over all, yet, from a long series of observations carefully made with good instruments, analogous changes are shown.

Thus the barometer holds an intimate connection with the pressure of the air and its distribution over the varied surface of the earth. Its value, however, as a scientific instrument depends on its goodness. From its tube all atmospheric air and moisture must be excluded; the mercury must be boiled within its tube and be pure; the diameter of the tube should be such that the correction for capillary action should be small; and in such a tube the mercury moves with greater freedom, and the variations of reading follow with more promptness than in one of small diameter. Its readings should be compared with those of a standard barometer to determine its index-error, and in use corrections should be applied for the influence of capillary action, and for index-error.

The barometer in general use, and that recommended by the Council of the British Meteorological Society, is on M. Fortin's principle. (See the annexed diagram.) It consists of a tube, three-tenths of an inch in its inner diameter, filled with mercury, the specific gravity of which is 13.5, and has been boiled within the tube throughout its entire length. The open end of the tube is immersed in a cistern of mercury, and the whole inclosed in a glass cylinder or outer tube. A piece of ivory or steel is affixed to the upper part of the cistern, pointing downwards; the image of this is reflected from the surface of the mercury in the cistern, which is raised or lowered till the ivory point and its reflected image are just in contact. This ivory point forms one end of the scale. The upper part of the brass tube is graduated to inches and tenths of inches, reckoning from the ivory point in the cistern, and constitutes the other end of the scale. The whole is attached to a slab of mahogany, which may be secured at will against a wall or wooden frame. This barometer has been well received by a very large number of meteorological observers in England; and has been adopted by the East India Company, and by the Spanish and many other Governments.

We will now suppose the observer in possession of his barometer as received from the optician. He is desirous to ascertain that it is in good working order; he should therefore first determine whether the space above the mercury is free from air, which is done by slightly inclining the instrument from its vertical position, when, if the mercury, in striking against the upper end of the tube, elicit a sharp tap, the perfect condition of the vacuum is fully established. If the tap be dull, or not heard at all, the amount of air above the mercury is considerable, and must be driven into the cistern by inverting the instrument, and gently tapping it with the hand. If the confined air cannot be thus expelled, the instrument is useless.

Having satisfactorily determined that there is no air within the tube, it is necessary to fix the barometer in a suitable position. This should be chosen commanding a good light, but not exposed to sunshine; and the tube adjusted to a vertical position by means of a plumb-line.

In observing, the eye should be placed on the exact level of the top of the mercurial column, and the reading taken by means of a scale or vernier, movable by means of a tangent screw; the scale is raised or lowered till

its edge just touches the convex surface of the mercury in the tube. The observation by this means can be readily made to the two-thousandth of an inch with precision. Throughout the world the reading of the barometer has two daily tides, and reads highest from 9h to 10h A.M. and P.M.; and lowest at 3h A.M. and 3h P.M. But the instrument is so sensibly affected by the weather that these changes are masked and concealed by the larger irregularities, and can only be determined after a series of observations.

Countries near the sea are more especially subjected to winds of diurnal periodicity, known as land and sea breezes. About eight or nine A.M. an aerial current begins to flow from the sea towards the land, and persists until about three P.M., when a current in the reverse direction, or from the land to the sea, takes place, and continues throughout the night until sunrise the next morning, when it ceases, and a calm ensues until the completion of a period of twenty-four hours from the occurrence of the preceding land breeze. These currents in reverse directions can be easily accounted for when we consider the heating agency of the sun. Necessarily land becomes hotter than water under an equal power of luminous rays, whence it follows that the surface of the ground, becoming heated after sunrise, determines the ascent of an atmospheric current vertically; thence proceeding oceanward, the same current returns from the sea to the land. No sooner does the sun set than this current is reversed. Hence the necessity arises for morning and evening observations in meteorology.

THERMOMETER.

The Thermometer is an instrument for determining heat or temperature, and is familiar to every one. The principle of its construction is founded upon the expansion of bodies under the influence of heat; and mercury, as expanding more uniformly under equal increments of heat within the range of atmospheric temperature, is usually employed in their construction. The conditions necessary to a good thermometer are, that the bore of the tube be of equal size throughout, the zero and 32°, or freezing point, accurately determined, and the graduations performed with exactitude. For the purposes of meteorological observation it is necessary that they be compared with a standard thermometer, that their index-errors may be ascertained and applied at the time of reading.

The thermometer in use in England is that of Fahrenheit, the scale of which is determined by dividing the space between 32° (freezing point of water) and 212° (boiling point of water) into 180 parts, called degrees. By continuing these divisions both above and below these points the scale may be continued at pleasure for the requirements of extreme temperatures.

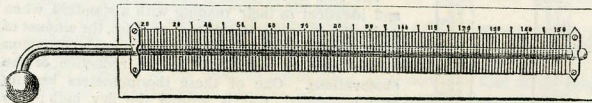
REGISTERING OR MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM THERMOMETERS

are furnished with a means of determining the extremes of temperature during the day and night. The

MAXIMUM THERMOMETER

is used, as its name implies, for determining the maximum or highest temperature of the air. That of Rutherford's construction until lately has been generally employed, and differs from the ordinary thermometer chiefly in the introduction of a steel index within the tube, which, being adjusted to the end of the mercurial column, is made to slide easily along as the increasing temperature of the air causes an expansion of the mercury within. It follows, then, that the index so propelled remains at the highest point of expansion, and thus records the maximum temperature of the day. The mercury being withdrawn from contact as the temperature declines, the index remains, and that end nearest the bulb being read upon the divisions of the scale gives the required maximum temperature. In use the instrument is suspended nearly horizontal, its bulb is a little raised, and one end movable, so as to be readily detached for the purpose of setting, which is done by quickly inclining the instrument with its bulb downwards, so as to allow the index to pass at once from its last reading to the end of the mercurial column; having done this, the thermometer is again replaced, and the instrument is in order for the next observation.

In practice this instrument is subject to frequent derangement; the index becomes at times immovable, arising from corrosion in the tube, or becoming immersed in the mercury. A new form of instrument, which obviates these inconveniences, has been invented by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, opticians, Hatton-garden, which dispenses with the necessity for an index. A small piece of

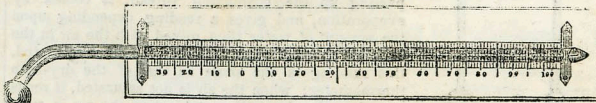


NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S PATENT MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.

glass is inserted within the tube, past which the mercury is forced in its expansion, but cannot re-pass in its contraction. The end of the column, therefore, gives the required reading, as the contraction of the mercury takes place within the space below the bend of the tube. This instrument is easily set, and is scarcely liable to derangement. It is recommended by the Council of the Meteorological Society to all observers, and has been found to answer well.

MINIMUM THERMOMETER.

The Minimum Thermometer, for recording the lowest temperature of the air is filled with alcohol, within which floats an index half an inch in length. The alcohol, however, does not expand equally with equal increments of heat,



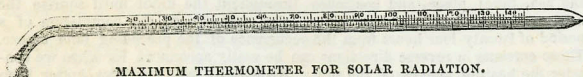
MINIMUM THERMOMETER.

and the tubes of instruments so filled are for this reason not of even bore. The instrument is not fitted for delicate thermometric purposes; and a mercurial minimum thermometer is a desideratum. The index being set to the extreme

end of the spirit column, on the contraction of the fluid under a decrease of temperature, it is carried with it in its descent towards the bulb; but, unable to return, as the alcohol expands under an increase of temperature, it remains fixed at its lowest point, and thus records the minimum temperature as required; the observer taking care to read on the scale that end of the index which is the farthest removed from the bulb.

MAXIMUM THERMOMETER FOR SOLAR RADIATIONS.

A Maximum Thermometer for Solar Radiation is a simple and extremely delicate mercurial glass thermometer, with blackened bulb, and graduated on its own stem; it is furnished with a steel index similar to the maximum

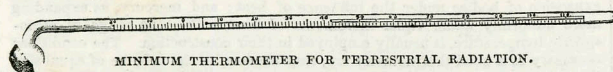


MAXIMUM THERMOMETER FOR SOLAR RADIATION.

thermometer of Rutherford's construction. Negretti and Zambra have made some beautiful thermometers for solar radiation on the principle we have already described. They have been found to answer well. This instrument should be so placed that its bulb is fully exposed to the sun, but at the same time guarded from any strong draughts or currents of air.

MINIMUM THERMOMETER FOR TERRESTRIAL RADIATION

is for the determination of the lowest temperature of the earth, on which it should be placed, resting on grass, its bulb fully exposed to the sky. This



MINIMUM THERMOMETER FOR TERRESTRIAL RADIATION.

instrument is likewise graduated on its own stem; its bulb is transparent, and it is filled with alcohol.

HYGROMETER.—RAIN-GAUGE.

A Rain-Gauge for measuring correctly the amount of rain-fall for his particular locality is required by the meteorologist. One of the most simple, and at the same time most effective, contrivances for this purpose is a cylinder, about thirteen inches in height and eight inches in diameter, made of zinc, copper, or any other durable metal. The top of the cylinder is closely fitted with a funnel so finished around the edge as to preclude the possibility of loss by evaporation. The receiving-surface of the funnel is turned in a lathe, measured with care, its area computed, and a weight of water calculated corresponding to a fall of rain of half an inch in depth.

The measuring-vessel is a glass cylinder of small diameter, into which a weight of water is poured corresponding to the fall of half an inch of rain, and graduated to tenths of inches, and one of a hundredth of an inch is easily read. The instrument should be placed so as to command an open space for some distance around, and sunk below the surface of the soil, so that the receiving-surface is about four or five inches above it.

The fall of rain as collected in a gauge placed at some elevation above the surface is less in amount than that collected near the surface of the earth. It is, therefore, necessary that the observer record the circumstances of its position, whether sunk in the earth or raised a certain number of feet above the surface of the ground.

DRY AND WET-BULB THERMOMETER.

We have now to speak of an instrument scarcely second in importance to the barometer, viz:—the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometer. This very simple and beautiful adaptation for determining the hygrometrical conditions of the atmosphere is worthy every attention of the meteorologist, who will find its results of the utmost importance to his investigations.

The instrument, as made by Negretti and Zambra, consists of two extremely delicate and similar thermometers, suspended side by side, and braced together by a cross piece of metal, upon which they are adjusted by means of screws and steadying-pins.

The two thermometers should be uniform in size, and identical in their reading with a standard when under the same circumstances; or if not, the amount of error should be ascertained and applied as a correction at the time of reading, or in the reduction of the observations. One of these thermometers has its bulb uncovered, and is termed the dry bulb; the other is enveloped with fine muslin, from which a piece of darning cotton or lamp-wick proceeds to a glass beaker, or cup of water placed contiguous to the bulb. (See the annexed diagram.)

The instrument thus fitted is ready for use, it should be placed out of doors in the shade, and suspended with the bulbs about four feet from the ground. Care should be taken that the water-vessel be at all times supplied with water, and the conducting thread and muslin occasionally renewed.

The readings of the instrument should be taken at definite times, and signify as follows:—

That of the wet bulb, as moistened by the water passing up the conducting thread, is cooled by evaporation, and gives a reading depending upon the amount of water then mixed with the air in the invisible shape of vapour. When the air is saturated, this reading is the same as that of the dry-bulb thermometer; when the air is not saturated, it reads less than the dry-bulb; and when the air is very dry, the difference between the readings of the two instruments is great.

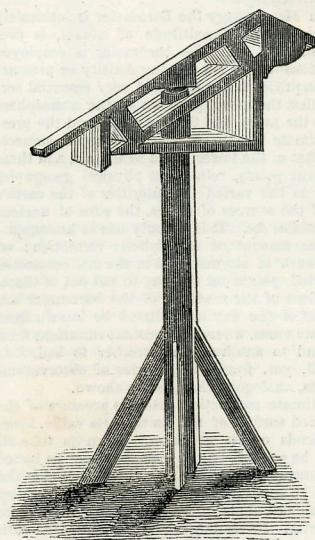
From the joint reading of the two thermometers, the actual amount of water then present in the air, as well as the degree of humidity, can be readily determined; and, when further combined with the reading of the barometer,

the actual weight of any mass of air, in its then state of temperature, pressure and humidity, becomes known.

This instrument is valuable in many ways, besides aiding in meteorological investigation. In the present pursuit after a correct knowledge of the immediate cause of death, a knowledge of the humidity of the atmosphere is highly desirable. In the sick-chamber its use is at once evident; if the air of the apartment be too dry, as is often the case in frosty weather, the reading of the thermometers will be widely different; if the air be moist, the difference between them will be but small; and if the air be saturated, the readings will be identical. As life, in many cases, depends on the temperature, state of dryness, or humidity of the air, it is desirable that the medical attendant should possess a means of ascertaining the condition of the atmosphere which his patient is compelled to breathe, that he may point out the temperature and the degree of dryness most beneficial. In regulating the hygrometrical condition of the air in conservatories, &c., it may be made of essential service,—the temperature of the air being regulated by the dry-bulb, and the degree of humidity by the wet-bulb. In places where stoves are used its value is likewise great; and the whole of the inconvenience experienced by those who sit in rooms so heated would be avoided by having a surface of water exposed of sufficient extent to cause a wet-bulb thermometer to read 10° below that of the dry. In warehouses and manufactories—to the merchant whose dealings are in filamentous substances, such as wool, flax, &c.—the instrument may render great assistance; the weight of all such substances varying considerably with their exposure to an atmosphere more or less dry; also in malting-houses, and in the laboratory of the

chemist. The same might be said in regulating the temperature and humidity of public hospitals.* At a few of these valuable institutions hygrometrical observations are carefully recorded, but still not upon that extensive scale that the importance of the subject demands. Every dormitory attached to our hospitals, prisons, workhouses, schools, &c.—in fact, wherever a number of persons congregate, whether these apartments are used for sleeping or working in—hygrometrical observations should be taken, in order that such places may be kept in the most favourable condition for sustaining life. We have not the least doubt that, if these suggestions are acted upon, a very material decrease in some diseases (pulmonary especially) will result therefrom.

GLAISHER'S STAND FOR THERMOMETERS.



It is desirable that the thermometers should be suspended so that their bulbs be freely exposed to the air on all sides, at the distance of four feet above the soil, and removed to some distance

from houses or water,* or from any object which might reflect heat to them. To attain these conditions it is necessary to have a stand to carry the instruments. Annexed is the form of a suitable revolving-stand; the instruments are to be placed on its face, and the back turned towards the sun.

OZONOMETER.

The peculiar gas Ozone is generated from the oxygen of the air when it is surcharged with electricity. Ozone possesses a powerful odour, while ordinary oxygen gas does not; the former, when in excess, is a violent poison, the latter an indispensable supporter of animal life. The presence of ozone in excess exerts a very sensible influence in many ways upon health, and in its chemical activity in changing the character of various substances used in domestic life. The inhalation of an irritating gas cannot but produce injurious effects on organs so delicate as the lungs; and perhaps many of the now anomalous and inexplicable effects of change of air to patients suffering from chest diseases may hereafter receive their solution, in a more intimate acquaintance with the laws of ozone. The eminent chemist Schonbein invented a delicate test paper, imbued with a mixture of iodide of potash and starch, by means of which the medical man can detect the presence of this gas, and estimate the quantity contained in the air.

DIRECTION AND STRENGTH OF THE WIND.—ANEMOMETER.

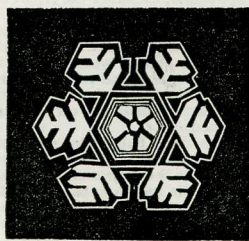
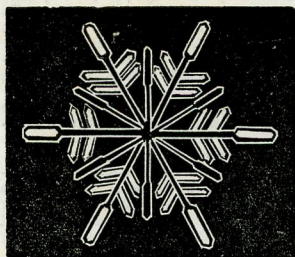
The force and direction of the wind claim the attention of the meteorologist. For this purpose several anemometers have been constructed that have been found to answer well, and to act a considerable time without derangement. It is, however, an expensive instrument, and difficult to adjust in a suitable position. There are few observers in possession of a locality for the placing an anemometer to give a really true indication of the movements of the air. It is, however, an instrument applying to a meteorological observatory, and as such we may mention Osler's anemometer, which itself registers the direction of the wind, its pressure in pounds on the square foot, and the fall of rain. It is furnished with a clock which drives a traversing-board, upon which is fastened a paper ruled with hour lines, upon which pencils, in connection with the vane, pressure-plate, and rain-receiver, register these elements as the clock drives the traversing board from one hour-line to the next.

In the absence of an anemometer, the direction of the wind may be referred to the position of a vane; or, if no good vane is in sight, the course of the clouds or smoke shows the direction, if the position (to the observer) of the points of the compass be known.

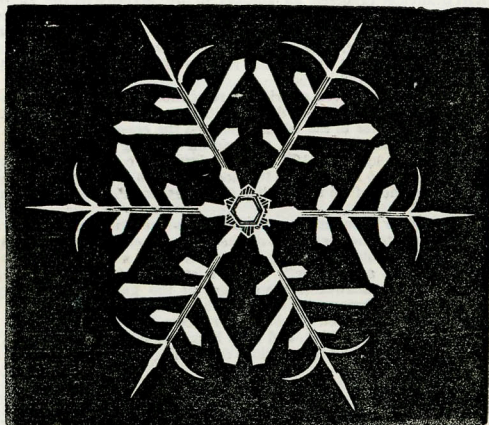
* See "Hygrometrical Tables," by J. Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., published by Taylor and Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London. These tables should be in the possession of every meteorologist.

SNOW GAUGE.

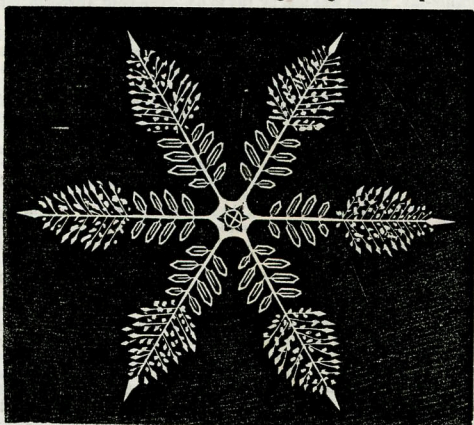
THE gauge in general use is one made of a thin metal cylinder, eight inches in diameter, and twelve inches deep, graduated on one side to a quarter of an inch. This cylinder will penetrate through the snow, scarcely disturbing it, and the depth in inches is at once seen. By careful manipulation, if the cylinder is turned round, all the inclosed snow may be lifted from the ground, and removed to a wide-mouthed bottle to melt, and the quantity measured. The *snow-line* is that elevation at which atmospheric moisture is changed into snow. Snow does not usually fall at the time of maximum cold; and after snow has fallen the weather generally increases in severity. When the temperature falls to 32° Fahrenheit, water ceases to be liquid, and becomes ice; the weather is then said to be frosty. Whatever water be contained in the atmosphere at the freezing temperature, is deposited in the solid form of hoar-frost, the particles not being irregular, but bounded by definite mathematical outlines,—frequently giving rise to forms of great beauty, similar, in general contour, to those of well-formed snow-flakes, but far more beautiful; and, like snow-flakes, prove that frozen water is a crystalline body, and that it crystallizes in forms belonging to the rhombohedral system. During the severe winter of 1855 Mr. Glaisher made a collection of drawings of some of the most beautiful forms of snow-flakes seen at various times, some of which we have figured:—



Mr. Glaisher writes:—"My own observations have been made for the most part with the aid of a good Coddington lens, which discloses as much of the crystalline formation of these bodies as is commensurate with my power of representing accurately. I have been much struck with the complicated arrangement of the nuclei, composed as they are of an almost endless combination of simple lines and prisms. These last, I should mention, are raised—some varieties exhibiting an arrangement of numerous facets, which give great solidity to the prism."



"This morning, Feb. 21, 1855, with a temperature of 21 deg., they are falling sparingly, but are intensely beautiful: they are also minute, and highly crystalline. Up to the present time, 9h. 30m., all that I have observed are made up of prisms of six facets; and many are double, that is, two crystals alike in form are falling, united to an axis at right angles to the plane of each."



Mr. Glaisher gives the following additional general directions for the guidance of the meteorological observer:—"Preserve as much as possible the continuity of the observations. It is desirable not to change the positions of the different instruments, nor even to alter the method of reading and registering. If, from any cause, the continuity of the register should be broken, on no account attempt to fill the blank so caused by estimation. Be punctual to the hours determined upon for observations, and read off the instruments in the same way every day. Before calculating the means, examine each column to ascertain that no evident error of entry has been made.

"The thermometers should be protected from rain; and in making a reading the observer should do it quickly, and whilst doing so avoid touching, breathing on, or in any way warming the thermometers by the near approach of the person. Thermometers should be frequently compared with a standard instrument, in order to ascertain whether the freezing-point has remained at the temperature as marked off on the scale.

"It is desirable to note in *Thunderstorms* the direction in which they move, the point in the horizon in which they were first noticed, and that in which they disappeared; the time when thunder was first and last heard; the colour of the lightning; the number of seconds elapsing after a flash before thunder became audible (noted at different periods during the storm's continuance); the commencement and termination of rain; the direction of the wind before, after, and during its continuance; the times when the electrical breeze springs up (this is a peculiar violent breeze noticed in most thunderstorms); whether hail falls; and any other feature that may appear remarkable.

"*Aurora Borealis*—Its position amongst the stars, whether merely a low auroral arch, or accompanied by coronations. If a brilliant display, whether a cupola or dome is formed a little south of the zenith; and if formed, whether oscillatory among the stars. The hour of its occurrence when seen as a diffused light; if there be floating patches of luminous haze or cloud, &c.

"*Solar and Lunar Haloes*—When visible, the quarter of the heavens where they appeared, and how long they remained visible.

"*Mock-Suns and Complicated Circles of Light*—Their form and position with respect to the sun or moon; whether prismatic.

"*Meteors, or Falling Stars*—Their falling size, shape, colour, path amongst the stars, velocity and duration; whether accompanied by a streak of light, or separate fragments; if large, whether a streak of light remained after the meteor itself had disappeared; and after bursting, whether any noise of explosion be heard, if so, how many seconds after the meteor itself had burst; the time of appearance, &c. These observations should more especially be attended to from the 6th of the 16th of August, and from the 9th to the 14th of November.

"*Gales of Wind*—Their direction and estimated force; when they commenced and terminated; the height of the barometer during its continuance.

"*Snow*—Note when it fell, how deep in inches on the ground, and the form of the snow crystals. *Hail*—The shape of the stones, &c. The times of breaking up of long dry periods and frosts; the termination of rainy periods; the commencement and duration of fogs, wind changes, &c.

"*Solar Eclipses*—During their continuance, and before and after, record the temperature in sun and shade repeatedly. Expose for ten seconds, every five minutes, slips of Talbot's Photographic Sensitive-paper, to ascertain the effect of the diminution of sunlight on this paper.

"*Calendar of Nature*.—Every meteorologist should endeavour, as much as possible, to record the arrival and departure of migratory birds, the dates of trees coming into and losing their leaves, the blooming of plants, the ripening of fruits and seeds, the building of birds' nests, the first appearance of various insects, diseases amongst animals and plants, the appearance of abundance or otherwise of crops of fruit, corn, &c. If such registers were extensively kept and carefully recorded, the effect of the weather upon the animal and vegetable kingdoms would be well seen. It is extremely desirable that every precaution should be taken, in order that, year after year, the same object should be the special one on which the remarks are based, and that one species should not be mistaken for another."

"*Aerial Phenomena*.—In Great Britain, upon an average of ten years, westerly winds exceed the easterly in the proportion of eleven to seven, and the northerly winds exceed the southerly as nineteen to seventeen.

The most permanent rains in this climate come from the southerly regions.

The average quantity of vapour in the atmosphere decreases from below upwards, and from the Equator to the Poles.

The quantity of vapour in the atmosphere in the different seasons of the year (measured on the surface of the earth and near the level of the sea) follows the progress of the mean temperature in an inverse order.

The pressure of the aqueous atmosphere, separated from that of the aerial, generally exhibits directly opposite changes to the latter. Fogs arise whenever the air becomes colder than the water. 1. Fogs will be most frequent in autumn, after the earth has been heated during the summer, the air cooling faster than the earth. 2. Fogs will be greatest after the hottest summer. 3. Fogs show that the air has become suddenly colder, and therefore are a sign of snow. 4. Fogs will be rare in hot climates, where the air is usually very hot. 5. Fogs will be very frequent in the Arctic regions, where the sudden depressions of temperature are enormously below the mean temperature. 6. Fogs will be most frequent over shallow water, which sooner partakes of the temperature of the bottom than deep water. The end of the deep water is known near the banks of Newfoundland by the sudden commencement of the fogs. 7. If the London fogs have increased during late years, it will prove either that the mean temperature has increased, that the variations of temperature have increased, or that the Thames has diminished in depth.

ELECTROMETER.

Atmospheric electricity has been much neglected by meteorologists. The beneficial effects of electricity on the vegetable kingdom are of a character so apparent, that any extended researches upon this branch of Meteorology, calculated to throw additional light upon the subject, is very desirable. There are several instruments used in studying the subject; the most simple is Glaisher's electrometer, which, being portable, should become generally adopted. To be able to announce the approach of a thunderstorm at a time when the sky is free from clouds, and to ascertain its speed so as to tell when it may be expected in any given place, would afford the farmer, the mariner, and many other persons, information of a most valuable character.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION OF 1856.

COMMENCED while the country was still engaged in a sanguinary though "just and necessary" war, the duration of which no man could predicate, the session which was brought to a close on Tuesday, July 29, will be chiefly memorable for the ratification of the peace with Russia, and the recurrence of the nation from the strife and din of arms to the more genial occupations of peace.

At its opening the Government gave ample indications that in the recess matters of domestic legislation had not escaped their attention, and many measures of fair promise which had been much called for were early introduced. At the same time energetic steps were taken to maintain our military and naval forces in a state of efficiency, and to enable us to prosecute the war with vigour.

When Parliament assembled the great subject of the mighty conflict in which we were engaged engrossed every energy, and when at length peace was proclaimed our senators, with one accord, seemed to arrive at the conclusion, although but two months had elapsed, that the great object of the session had been accomplished. One after another important measures fell through, and were withdrawn from the sheer disinclination of the House to devote itself to sober and serious legislation; and the desire of every one appeared to be to bring the session to a close as speedily as possible. Hence the sitting had been especially remarkable for its brevity.

Among the bills which have, however, received the Royal assent were the Exchequer-bills Funding, the Annuities, the Joint-Stock Banks (Scotland), Sir W. F. Williams' Annuity, the Reformatory Schools (Scotland), the Juvenile Convict Prison (Ireland), the Public Health Supplemental, the Draughts on Bankers, the Factories, the Industrial and Provident Societies, the Joint-Stock Companies, the Grand Juries, the Police (Counties and Boroughs), the Mercantile Law Amendment, the Drainage (Ireland), the Grand Juries (Ireland), the Statutes not in Use Repeal, the Encumbered Estates (Ireland), the Coastguard Service, the Bishops of London and Durham Retirement, the County Courts Acts Amendment, and a considerable number of private acts.

Included in the extensive category of measures abandoned, rejected, or withdrawn, are the Local Dues on Shipping Bill, the Partnership Amendment (Nos. 1 and 2), the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Agricultural Statistics, the London Corporation, the Scotch and Irish Paupers' Removal, the Juvenile Offenders (Ireland), the Education (Scotland), the Wills and Administration, the Appellate Jurisdiction, the Criminal Appropriation of Trust Property, the Dulwich College, and many other measures of capital importance introduced both by the Government and by private members.

Having assembled upon the 31st of January, the House of Commons sat upon 106 days, extending over 838½ hours; while the House of Lords sat upon 88 days, extending over 228½ hours. The average duration of the daily sittings of the Commons, therefore, was nearly 8 hours, and of the Lords about 2½ hours. When it is considered that the Commons never sit beyond six hours on Wednesdays, it will be seen that the average on other days must be more than the 8 hours which we have given. We are not surprised to find, therefore, that the "vicious system" of sitting past midnight has been practised to a great extent, and that legislation has been carried on by the Commons during this short session through 88½ hours after midnight, or 11 days of eight hours each. The Lords only exceeded in this way to the extent of some five hours snatched from the period of natural repose. Mr. Brotherton having made a futile attempt when the session was young in favour of the "early-closing movement" abandoned his position in despair; the call for "Brotherton" ceased to be a watchword with our less wakeful senators, and Mr. Bouvier's view that more business was got through after twelve o'clock at night than before, appeared to be generally acquiesced in with a species of reluctant despair which was unanswerable. The "No House" phenomenon was realised upon only three welcome occasions, but the "counts out" amounted to seven. Some of these, however, were at a very late hour in the morning, when the House was literally in a state of complete exhaustion and fatigue. The divisions were 23 in the Lords, and 193 in the Commons—a smaller number than has occurred for some years past.

Subjoined is a *résumé* of the more important events of the session:—

JANUARY.

31st. Parliament opened by the Queen in person. The address, which was moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Gosford, and seconded by the Earl of Abingdon, and which was moved and seconded in the Commons by Mr. Byng and Mr. Baxter, was agreed to in both Houses without amendment. In the Lords, however, the speech was closely criticised in an address of considerable length by the Earl of Derby.

FEBRUARY.

1st. Mr. Lowe, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, brought in bills to amend the Law of Partnership, and for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint-Stock Companies and other associations, which were read a first time.

4th. Mr. Lowe brought in a bill for the abolition of Passing Tolls and the Regulation of Local Dues upon Shipping, which was read a first time. Mr. Whiteside and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald brought in a variety of bills for the reform of the Court of Chancery and the abolition of the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland. Lord Duncan (for the Lord Advocate) brought in several Scotch bills.

5th. On the motion of Lord Palmerston a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. Ley on his retirement from the office of clerk-assistant to the House. Sir G. Grey brought in a bill for the improvement of the county and borough police, which was read a first time. Mr. Brotherton's motion for the "early closing" of the House was lost by 111 to 50.

7th. In the House of Lords Lord Lyndhurst, in a most able speech, moved that the letters patent purporting to create Sir James Parke a baron of the United kingdom "for life" be referred to a Committee of Privileges. A long and animated discussion ensued, which resulted in the motion being carried, in opposition to the Government, by a majority of 138 to 105. Mr. Collier brought in a bill to transfer the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to the superior Courts of Common Law and the County Courts. A motion by Captain Scobell for a select committee to inquire into naval administration was lost by 171 to 80.

8th. Earl Granville brought in a bill appointing a Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. Mr. Cobden asked for explanations respecting our relations with America, which elicited a reply from Lord Palmerston. The Partnership Amendment and the Joint-Stock Companies Bills were read a second time.

11th. Brief discussions took place in the House of Lords respecting the Crimean Commissioners' Report, the Wensleydale Peerage, and an alleged discrepancy between certain diplomatic notes from Colonel Rose and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Sir C. Wood proposed the navy estimates, and several votes were agreed to.

12th. A Committee of Privileges met; and the inquiry into the Wensleydale Peerage was proceeded with. Mr. Napier, in a comprehensive speech, proposed a resolution upon the subject of the amendment of the laws. At the suggestion of the Government it was slightly modified in its terms, and the motion was then agreed to.

14th. Sir F. Kelly brought in bills for the consolidation of the Statute Law, and of the laws relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes. Sir J. Shelley moved for a return of the ages, &c., of the Irish Judges. The motion, though vigorously opposed by Mr. Napier and others, was carried by 132 to 121.

15th. Mr. Roebuck introduced the subject of our relations with America, and a brief debate ensued, which was shared in by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill to amend the Act relating to the superannuation of the Civil Service.

18th. The Committee for Privileges on the Wensleydale Peerage sat again. The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, after a long debate, was read a second time in the Commons, and referred to a select committee.

21st. The Earl of Derby brought under the notice of the House the relations between the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War, and an important discussion followed. Sir J. Walsley brought on his motion for opening the National Gallery and British Museum on Sundays, which was lost by 376 to 48.

22nd. The Committee of Privileges met again, when a motion by Lord Glenelg to refer certain questions to the Judges was lost by 142 to 111; and one by Lord Lyndhurst, declaring the report of the committee to be that neither the letters patent nor the writ of summons issued to Lord Wensleydale could entitle him to sit and vote in Parliament, was carried by 92 to 57. In the other House the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a financial statement and moved certain resolutions—one of which related to a loan of £5,000,000. The army estimates were discussed, and several votes taken.

25th. Sir F. Thesiger moved that the Local Dues on Shipping Bill be read a second time that day six months. After a long discussion the debate was adjourned.

26th. Lord Palmerston withdrew the Local Dues on Shipping Bill.

28th. On the motion of the Earl of Derby a committee was appointed to inquire into the subject of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, with a view to its improvement. Mr. Muntz proposed a motion with reference to our monetary system, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was lost by 115 to 68. The case of "Talbot v. Talbot" was brought under notice by Mr. J. G. Phillimore.

29th. The Earl of Albemarle moved for returns relative to torture in India. Mr. Roebuck moved a resolution condemnatory of the appointment of a Board of General Officers to report upon the report of the Crimean Commissioners; but, after a long debate, "finding himself in a minority," he withdrew it.

MARCH.

3rd. Mr. Layard called attention to the state of our relations with Persia. The army estimates in Supply.

4th. Earl Stanhope proposed an address to her Majesty on the subject of a National Portrait Gallery, which was agreed to. Sir De Lacy Evans moved for a select committee to report upon the expediency of abolishing the sale of commissions in the army; but, after a debate, withdrew his motion.

5th. Sir W. Clay carried the second reading of his bill for the Abolition of Church-rates by 221 to 178.

6th. Lord J. Russell moved a series of resolutions on the subject of national education; but after a lengthened debate withdrew them, in order to their being discussed in a committee of the whole House on the ensuing 10th of April.

10th. The Government carried the second reading of the Counties and Boroughs Police Bill by 259 to 106. Lord Palmerston consented to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Local Dues on Shipping Bill; and Mr. Lowe, in consequence of an informality, withdrew his Partnership Amendment Bill.

13th. Sir C. Napier brought forward his long-threatened motion for a committee to inquire into the operations of the Baltic Fleet. The gallant Admiral had considerable difficulty in finding a seconder; but at length Admiral Walcott "threw him out a towrope." After a speech deprecatory of discussion from Sir C. Wood, an answer to the charges of the gallant Admiral by Sir J. Graham, and a brief subsequent discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

14th. Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess.

31st. Parliament reassembled, and Lord Palmerston announced that a Treaty of Peace had been signed on the previous day at Paris.

APRIL.

1st. Mr. Roebuck brought on a motion with respect to the salaries of the Country Court Judges; but ultimately withdrew it. Sir G. Grey introduced a bill for the Reform of the Corporation of London.

4th. Sir J. Graham having brought under review the conduct of Sir C. Napier at Acre, the House went into Supply, and continued upon the estimates all the evening.

8th. Mr. Muntz proposed a resolution with respect to the equitable adjustment of the income-tax, which was lost by 194 to 63. The Lord Advocate introduced his Scotch Education Bills.

9th. Mr. M. Gibson moved the second reading of his Oath of Abjuration Bill. Sir F. Thesiger proposed as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. After an able debate the bill was read a second time by 230 to 195.

10th. A long debate upon the first resolution in Lord J. Russell's Education Bill took place in committee, Mr. Henley having moved as an amendment "that the Chairman do leave the chair." The debate was adjourned.

11th. The adjourned debate was resumed, and after a protracted discussion Mr. Henley's amendment was carried by 260 to 158.

14th. The subject of torture in Madras was discussed in the House of Lords at the instance of the Earl of Albemarle.

15th. Mr. Spooner carried his motion that the House should go into committee to consider the grants relating to the endowment of Maynooth by 159 to 133; and he subsequently obtained leave by 159 to 142 to bring in a bill upon the subject.

16th. Mr. Fagan lost his Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, on second reading, by 201 to 121.

18th. The Marquis of Salisbury brought forward the question of secondary punishments, which was briefly discussed in the Lords. Sir Erskine Perry drew attention in the Commons to the increasing annual deficit in the revenue of India; and the House afterwards went into Supply.

21st. The Lord Chancellor's Church Discipline Bill was lost in the Lords by 41 to 33, the amendment having been moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Parliament adjourned over two days, in order to be present at the naval review at Spithead.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

24th. Severe onslaughts were made on the Admiralty in both Houses for alleged inadequacy of arrangements at the naval review. In the Commons Lord Goderich carried an address to her Majesty on the subject of admissions to the Civil Service by 103 to 87.

25th. In the Lords Earl St. Germans lost his Marriage Law Amendment Bill on the second reading by 43 to 24. In the Commons Sir C. Wood vindicated the Admiralty arrangements at the review. The Police (Counties and Boroughs) Bill was proceeded with in committee.

28th. Mr. Whiteside brought on a motion condemnatory of the conduct of the Government in relation to the fall of Kars. The debate was adjourned.

29th. The Kars debate was resumed, and again adjourned.

MAY.

1st. The Kars debate was brought to a close by the defeat of the motion by a majority of 303 to 176.

2nd. The bands in the parks on Sundays attracted some attention in the Commons, and the Police Bill was proceeded with in committee.

5th. The address to her Majesty on the Treaty of Peace was moved in the Lords by the Earl of Ellesmere, seconded by Lord Glenelg; and in the Commons it was moved by Mr. Evelyn Denison, and seconded by Mr. H. Herbert. In the latter the debate was adjourned.

6th. The debate on the address was resumed, and the motion was ultimately agreed to without a division.

8th. Both Houses met early and proceeded to Buckingham Palace to present the address to her Majesty. Subsequently, Lord Palmerston in the Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the Commons, moved the thanks of Parliament to the army, navy, and marines employed in the late war, and to the embodied militia. The motions were unanimously agreed to. A message from her Majesty informed both Houses that she had been graciously pleased to confer upon General Williams the dignity of a baronet, and recommending the bestowal upon him of a pension of £1000 a year. The Marquis of Clanricarde brought before the House the proposed pension of £5000 per annum to the Marquis of Dalhousie, late Governor-General of India.

9th. Her Majesty's message with respect to General Williams was considered in both Houses, and addresses agreed to. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston announced that her Majesty had granted an amnesty to all political offenders. Adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess.

19th. Parliament reassembled after the holidays. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement.

20th. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was, at the instance of the Lord Chancellor, read a second time and sent to a select committee. Mr. H. Berkeley's attempt to bring in a bill for the ballot was defeated by 151 to 111.

21st. Mr. Packe withdrew his Church-rates Bill.

22nd. Lord Colchester moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of the declaration respecting international maritime law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries at Paris. A long and important debate ensued, which resulted in the resolutions being negatived by 156 to 102.

26th. The Joint-Stock Companies Bill went through committee, and the Partnership Amendment (No. 2) Bill was read a second time in the Commons.

27th. The Earl of Elgin brought under consideration the subject of military establishments in the North American colonies, which led to a brief but not unimportant debate.

29th. In consequence of the peace rejoicings, Parliament did not meet.

30th. The Cambridge University Bill got into committee in the Commons, and several clauses were agreed to.

JUNE.

4th. Mr. G. Moore carried, in an unexpected manner, the second reading of his Irish Tenant Right Bill by 38 to 59.

5th. Mr. S. Herbert called attention to the education and instruction of officers in the army, which led to an interesting but not very protracted debate.

6th. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, after a debate and division, passed the Lords.

9th. Mr. Milner Gibson's Oath of Abjuration Bill passed the Commons, an amendment which was moved by Sir F. Thesiger being lost by 159 to 110. The Cambridge University Bill went through committee, divisions being taken upon several points of importance.

10th. Mr. Ewart brought on his annual motion for a committee to inquire into the operation of the system of punishment of death, which was lost by 158 to 64.

12th. Sir G. Grey proposed the educational estimates in Committee of Supply.

13th. Sir C. Wood proposed the navy estimates in Committee of Supply.

16th. In the Lords the Joint Stock Companies Bill was, after some objections raised by Lord Overstone, read a second time by 18 to 5. In the Commons the question of our relations with the United States was raised by Lord J. Russell.

17th. Mr. Walpole moved an address to the Crown on the subject of education in Ireland, and carried it, against the Government, by 113 to 103.

20th. Lord Palmerston withdrew the Agricultural Statistics Bill.

23rd. Lord Lyndhurst moved the second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Bill in the Lords; but was defeated by a majority of 110 to 78. In the Commons Mr. Fortescue succeeded in carrying a motion relative to Irish education, which was intended to alter the decision at which the House arrived on the 17th. Mr. Walpole, however, did not oppose it.

25th. An attempt of Mr. H. Herbert's to defeat the second reading of Mr. Spooner's Maynooth Bill proved unsuccessful, his motion for "this day six months" being lost by 174 to 163.

26th. In the Lords the Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Bill, after some debate, went through committee. Sir G. Grey withdrew the London Corporation Bill; and Mr. Spooner withdrew his Maynooth Bill.

27th. Lord Lyons (late Sir E. Lyons) took his seat in the House of Peers. In the Commons Lord Elcho carried a motion for a commission to determine the site of the National Gallery, against the Government, by 153 to 145. Mr. Bouverie withdrew the Scotch and Irish Pauper Removals Bill. The Juvenile Offenders (Ireland) Bill, the Education (Scotland) Bill, and Sir W. Clay's Church-rates Abolition Bill were likewise withdrawn.

30th. The Earl of Derby withdrew his Oath of Abjuration Amendment Bill. Mr. G. H. Moore brought on the "American question," and, after a lengthened discussion, the debate was adjourned.

JULY.

1st. The debate upon Mr. Moore's motion being brought to a close, the division exhibited the hon. member in a minority of 80 against 274.

4th. The Partnership Amendment Bill, after considerable discussion, went through committee in the Commons.

7th. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, after a long debate, was read a second time in the Commons. Mr. Bowyer's amendment being lost by 191 to 142. Mr. Wilson brought in the Appropriation Bill, which was read a first time and hailed with cheers, as signalling the approach of the termination of the session.

8th. The Public Health Bill was thrown out on the motion for going into committee by 73 to 61.

9th. The orders for proceeding with the Civil Service Bill, and the Tenant Right (Ireland) Bill, were respectively discharged.

10th. The bill for granting retiring pensions to the Bishops of London and Durham was introduced and read a first time in the Lords. The orders for proceeding with the Vaccination Bill and the Wills and Administration Bill were discharged in the Commons. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was defeated, on the motion of Mr. R. Currie, by 155 to 133.

11th. Sir W. F. Williams, the Hero of Kars, took his seat for Calne. The Sadler's frands and the County Courts Bill were the principal subjects which occupied the attention of the House.

14th. The affairs of Italy were discussed in both Houses at the instance respectively of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord J. Russell. A clause having been introduced into Mr. Lowe's Partnership Amendment (No. 2) Bill by a majority of 108 to 102, the right hon. gentleman withdrew the bill.

15th. The Bishops of London and Durham Retirement Bill was read a second time in the Lords by 47 to 35. At the instance of Sir C. Wood, the Coastguard Service Bill was read a second time. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald vindicated himself in a masterly speech from an attack of the Irish Master of the Rolls in relation to the escape of James Sadler from justice.

19th. The Ministerial fish dinner at Greenwich.

21st. Our relations with the Brazils, and the dismantling of the fortresses of Ismail and Reni, were briefly referred to by the Earl of Malmesbury, whose observations elicited a short reply from the Earl of Clarendon. In the other House Mr. V. Smith brought on the Indian Budget.

22nd. Motions with reference to an amended translation of the Bible, the length of members' speeches, Spanish claims, and General Beatson, successively occupied the attention of the Commons.

23rd. The Bishops' Retirement Bill was fully debated in the Commons, and the second reading was carried by 151 to 72.

24th. Mr. Roebuck moved the expulsion from the House of James Sadler; but, after a debate, the "previous question" was agreed to, the general impression appearing to be that, following precedent, the time for action had scarcely arrived. The Bishops' Bill went through committee.

25th. Mr. Disraeli passed the session in review, remarking upon the number of measures which, although they had been introduced, had not been brought to a successful issue. Lord Palmerston answered Mr. Disraeli, and vindicated the exertions of the Government.

26th. Mr. Gladstone moved for papers with relation to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, which were not refused by the Government.

29th. Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission.

ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS POLICE ACT.

1. Where a constabulary is not already established for the whole of a county, Quarter Sessions to cause the same to be established.
2. Her Majesty may, by order in Council, require separate police districts to be constituted in counties.
3. Her Majesty in Council, on representations from boroughs, may arrange terms of consolidation with counties.
4. County constables to have the like powers, &c., in boroughs, as borough constables have in the county.
5. Constables to perform duties connected with the police as directed by the Justices or Watch Committee.
6. Constables not to receive fees.
7. Borough constables disqualified from voting at certain elections.
8. Retiring gratuities may be granted to incapacitated constables who have not served fifteen years.
9. Deficiency in superannuation fund to be made up out of police rate.
10. Gratuities may be granted to officers superseded by the county police.
11. Power to grant superannuations to chief constables.
12. Annual statement as to crime in counties and boroughs to be furnished to the Secretary of State.
13. Her Majesty may appoint inspectors for inquiring into the efficiency of police, &c.
14. On establishment of an efficient police, one-fourth the charge for pay and clothing to be paid by the Treasury.
15. But no payment to be made to the police of the boroughs with a population under 5000 not consolidated with county police.
16. Provisions relating to borough police to be applicable to the police in the places referred to in the Act 3 and 4 Vict., c. 88, s. 20, until discontinued.
17. The separate police in such places (having a population of 15,000) not to be superseded without the authority of the Secretary of State.
18. Agreements for consolidation not to be determined without the sanction of the Secretary of State.
19. 3 and 4 Vict., c. 88, s. 24, repealed.
20. Station-house, or strong room provided under 3 and 4 Vict., c. 86, may be purchased by Justices and paid for out of county rates.
21. Powers of Cheshire Constabulary Act, 1852, to continue in force in that county until police established under this Act.
22. If two chief constables be appointed in Cheshire, last preceding section to be read as applicable to district of each chief constable.
23. Provision as to superannuation fund under Cheshire Constabulary Act, 1852.
24. Service of police under Cheshire Constabulary Act, 1852.
25. Police rates in the hundred of Wirral, Cheshire, made liable to annuity to widow of a deceased officer.
26. Interpretation of terms.
27. Act not to extend to Metropolitan Police District or City of London.

ORIGINATING BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.—With the Crown all bills of amnesty originate; with the House of Lords, all bills relating to restitution in blood and to restitution of honours; with the House of Commons, all bills relating to the public income and expenditure, and all other measures that can properly come within the class of "money bills." Bills affecting the Royal prerogative are not usually introduced into either House without the previous consent of the Crown. It is considered unconstitutional for one House to take the initiative in any measure affecting the privileges of the other. In general it is held that in the Lords should originate bills of "pains and penalties," or other measures founded upon oral testimony, as their Lordships, unlike the Commons, have the power of examining witnesses upon oath.

ANALYSIS
OF THE
METROPOLITAN LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT,
18 & 19 VICT., CAP. 120.

ELECTION OF VESTRIES.

1. Repeals 1 & 2 Wm. 4, cap. 60, so far as regards parishes in schedules A and B.
2. Regulates the number of vestrymen in such parishes, and not to be less than 18, or more than 120, according to number of rated householders.
3. Parishes having more than 2000 rated householders, at passing of Act, to be divided into wards, and regulates the method of dividing into wards.
4. Empowers a Secretary of State to appoint persons to set out wards and apportion the number of vestrymen.
5. If the relative amounts of population of wards shall vary in any future Census, the Metropolitan Board of Works may alter the number of vestrymen assigned to each ward.
6. Qualification for vestrymen is to be the occupier of premises rated to the poor at £40 per annum, unless the whole number of persons so rated does not exceed one-sixth of the whole number of assessments, when the qualification shall be a rental of £25.
7. Regulates the first election of vestrymen, future elections to take place in the month of May in every year.
8. The full number of vestrymen to be elected at first election, and the existing vestries superseded.
9. One-third of the first-elected vestrymen, to be determined by lot, to go out of office in May, 1857; one other third in May, 1858; and the remaining third in 1859: future-elected members to continue in office three years.
10. Vacancies to be filled up at annual elections.
11. Five auditors to be appointed for every parish not divided into wards, and one auditor for each ward of a parish so divided; but if such number exceed five they are to be reduced by ballot to five.
12. Auditors to go out annually in May.
13. Churchwardens to give notice of elections.
14. In parishes divided into wards, churchwardens to appoint persons to preside at ward elections.
15. Rate-collectors to assist at elections.
16. Regulates the form of proceedings at elections.
17. Any five ratepayers may demand a poll.
18. Duties of inspectors of votes.
19. In case of equality of votes, inspectors to decide by lot.
20. If in the interval between elections the number of vestrymen be reduced below two-thirds of the full number, the vacancies may be forthwith filled up.
21. Any one personating a voter liable to a penalty from £10 to £20.
22. Lists of persons elected to be published in the parish.
23. Penalty on inspector making false return.
24. Vestries to provide places for elections.
25. Provisions when no churchwarden in a parish.
26. All notices and lists required by this Act to be published shall be so by being affixed on every church and public chapel in the parish or ward.
27. Any churchwarden, or other officer, not complying with the provisions of this Act to be guilty of a misdemeanour.
28. Where vestry consists of not more than eighteen, five shall be a quorum; when vestry consists of twenty-four, seven; and when vestry consists of thirty-six, or upwards, nine shall be a quorum.
29. Meetings may be held in the vestry, or elsewhere in the parish, but not in the church.
30. At every meeting of vestry, in the absence of persons authorised by law or custom to take the chair, a chairman is to be elected: chairman to have a second or casting vote.

DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

31. The parishes mentioned in the second column of schedule B are to be united and form the districts named in the first column.
32. The vestry in every such parish to elect number of members of district board of works mentioned in the third column.
33. If number of inhabited houses vary in any future Census, the Metropolitan Board of Works may alter the number of the members of district boards.
34. One-third of first-elected members of district board, consisting of three or more members, to be determined by lot, to go out of office in June, 1857; one other third in June, 1858; and the remaining third in June, 1859: future-elected members to continue in office three years.
35. The vestry in each such parish, on the first Wednesday in June, to elect as many vestrymen to be members of the board as may be necessary to supply vacancies.
36. In parishes for which less than three members elected, the members go out of office on the first Wednesday in June, 1859, and their successors are to go out on the third year after their election.
37. Casual vacancies shall be immediately filled up.
38. Seven to be a quorum at district board.
39. Ordinary meeting of board.
40. Special meeting by any five members, or by the clerk on requisition by five members; 48 hours' notice.
41. Chairman to be elected at every meeting, and to have a casting vote.
42. The district boards and the vestries of the several parishes in schedule to be incorporated.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

43. Constitution of Metropolitan Board of Works.
44. The City of London to elect three members of Metropolitan Board.
45. The vestries of parishes in the first part of schedule A shall elect two, and those in the second part of schedule A, except Rotherhithe and the board of works for each of the districts in the first part of schedule B, shall each elect one member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.
46. The districts of Plumstead and Lewisham, united to elect one member of Metropolitan Board.

47. The parishes of Rotherhithe; St. John, Horselydown; St. Olave, and St. Thomas, Southwark, united, to elect one member of the Metropolitan Board.
48. One-third of first-elected members of Metropolitan Board, to be determined by lot, to go out of office on the second Wednesday in June, 1857; one other third in 1858; and the remaining third in 1859.
49. Election of chairman of Metropolitan Board.
50. Appointment of chairman in case of vacancy.
51. Nine members to be a quorum.
52. Meetings of the Metropolitan Board.
53. The chairman to preside; in case of vacancy or absence another member of board to preside: chairman to have a casting vote.

CONSTITUTION, PROCEDURE, AND OFFICERS OF METROPOLITAN AND DISTRICT BOARDS AND VESTRIES.

54. Any member of Metropolitan or District Board, or of any vestry, or any auditor who shall become bankrupt, insolvent, or compound with his creditors, or accept any office under, or be concerned in any contract with, the board or vestry of which he is a member, shall cease to be such member or auditor (exception as to joint-stock companies). Any person acting after becoming disqualified liable to a penalty of £50.
55. Any member of the Metropolitan or District Board may resign by notice in writing to the chairman, and any vestryman by notice to the churchwardens of the parish.
56. Retiring members of boards and vestries may be immediately re-elected.
57. Resolutions of boards and vestries not to be revoked or altered, except at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, and by certain majorities.
58. Committees may be appointed, but their acts to be submitted to the general board for approval.
59. Three members of committee, a quorum.
60. Minutes of proceedings and the names of the members who attend to be entered, and books of account to be kept.
61. Books to be open to inspection of any owner of property, churchwarden, overseer, and ratepayer, within the Metropolis, as to the Metropolitan Board, or within the district or parish, as to district boards or vestries; and they may take copies or extracts, without payment.
62. Clerks, treasurers, surveyors, and other officers, may be appointed.
63. The offices of clerk and treasurer not to be held by the same person, nor one office to be held by the partner or servant of the other.
64. No officer or servant to be interested in any contract or work for the board or vestry; penalty £50.
65. Officers to give security, and to render accounts and give up all property on being called. Two justices empowered to commit until such account rendered and property given up, and to levy by distress.
66. Proper offices to be provided.

POWERS OF VESTRIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

67. In the following provision, "vestry" is to mean the vestry of a parish in schedule A.
68. Sewers, except main sewers, vested in vestries and district boards.
69. Vestries and district boards to repair and construct sewers.
70. Division of expenses between parties liable to maintain and repair works, and vestries and district boards.
71. Gullyholes to be trapped.
72. Sewers to be cleansed.
73. Owners of houses may be compelled to construct drains into common sewer.
74. Provision for combined drainage of blocks of houses.
75. No house to be built or rebuilt without drains to sewer.
76. Persons intending to build or rebuild to give seven days' notice in writing to vestry or board.
77. Any person may make any drain into a sewer, but of such size and in such manner and form as vestry or board may direct; penalty, £50.
78. Vestry or district board may make any private drain, and recover expense from owner of house.
79. Or may contract with owner or occupier to make drains, &c., at cost price.
80. Vestry may order a contribution towards original expense of construction of sewers built since 3rd September, 1813, and before 14th August, 1855, at the expense of any other person than the Commissioners of Sewers.
81. No house to be built or rebuilt without proper water-closets; penalty £20; and vestries and district boards may compel owner or occupier of any house to make water-closet, or may do so and recover expense from the owner.
82. Power to inspect drains, &c.
83. Penalty of £10 on any person improperly making or altering drains.
84. If works be found, on inspection, to be properly constructed, expenses to be paid by the vestry.
85. Drains, &c., to be put into proper condition, where necessary.
86. Offensive ditches, drains, &c., to be cleansed.
87. Ditches may be filled up and covered drains substituted.
88. Public conveniences may be provided.
89. Vestries and district boards may transfer their powers to the Metropolitan Board of Works.
90. Powers relating to paving, &c., vested in vestries and district boards.
91. Saving as markets and charitable trusts.
92. Expenses of paving, &c., and all expenses in relation to the regulation, government, or public concerns of any parish, except the affairs of the church and the relief of the poor, are to be deemed expenses incurred in execution of this Act.
93. As to transfer of property of existing bodies.
94. Existing contracts to remain valid.
95. Existing commissioners continued till commencement of Act.
96. Powers and duties of surveyors of highways transferred to vestries and district boards.
97. Provision as to rates already made.
98. Streets to be paved, and
99. Owners of freeholds of courts, &c., not being public thoroughfares, to pave the same.
100. Also to drain and repair pavement; penalty, £5.
101. Vaults and cellars under streets not to be made without the consent of vestries and district boards.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

102. Vaults, arches, and cellars under streets to be repaired by the owners or occupiers of houses.

103. Provisions as to the occupation of underground rooms as dwellings.

104. Power to district surveyor, under 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 84, to enter underground rooms.

105. Provisions for paving new streets.

106. Power to repair any street, not being a highway, after one month's notice.

107. Act not to authorise the removal of bars for preventing thoroughfares.

108. Powers to fence footpaths, and, to erect posts, &c., in carriage-ways, to render crossings less dangerous.

109. Gas and water companies and others not to break up pavement without notice, except in cases of emergency.

110. Streets not to be broken up except under the superintendence of the vestry or district board.

111. Penalties on persons not using due diligence to reinstate pavement, and in the mean time fencing, guarding, and affixing lights during the night.

112. Pavements injured by bursting or want of repair of pipes to be made good by company on notice.

113. Provision in case of notice being given to wrong company.

114. Power to reinstate pavement, and to charge the expenses to the parties.

115. Power to vestry to contract with companies for restoring pavements.

116. Powers for watering streets, sinking wells, and erecting free pumps.

117. Power to cleanse footways.

118. Power to appoint and pay public crossing sweepers.

119. Power to remove any porch, shed, projecting window, step, cellar, door, or window, or steps leading into any cellar, lamp-post, lamp-iron, sign, sign-post, sign-iron, show-board, window-shutter, wall, gate, fence, or opening made after commencement of this Act.

120. Similar powers in case of any obstruction or projection made before commencement of Act on condition of making compensation.

121. Hoards with footways and handrail to be erected during repairs.

122. License in writing to be first had from the clerk or surveyor of the district or board.

123. If hoard not erected to the satisfaction of vestry or board, same may be removed.

124. As to laying out new streets.

125. Scavengers to be appointed.

126. Penalty for obstructing scavengers in removing ashes, &c.

127. All dust, ashes, &c., to be the property of the vestry or district board, who are to have power to dispose of the same.

128. Scavengers to remove trade refuse on being paid. Sum to be settled by two justices.

129. Disputes as to trade refuse to be determined by justices.

130. Streets to be lighted.

131. Slaughter-houses not to be licensed under 14 & 15 Vic. cap. 61, without one month's previous notice to vestry or district board.

132. Medical officers of health to be appointed and their duties defined.

133. Inspectors of nuisances to be appointed, and their duties.

134. Vestries and district boards to execute the duties and powers under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, 1848 and 1849.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

135. Main sewers vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, and power to such board to make sewers.

136. Before works for intercepting the sewage are commenced, plans, &c., to be submitted to Commissioners of Works.

137. Metropolitan Board may declare sewers to be main sewers, and take under their jurisdiction sewerage matters under jurisdiction of vestries and district boards.

138. Metropolitan Board to make orders for controlling vestries and district boards in construction of sewers, &c.

139. Metropolitan Board may direct appointments to be made for two wards or districts jointly.

140. Or may place a street in different parishes under the management of one vestry, or part of a parish under the management of vestry of adjoining parish.

141. Metropolitan Board to regulate naming of streets, and, where more than one street of same name, may alter the names of all such streets except one; new streets not to be named without notice to the Board, and Board may regulate the numbering of streets.

142. Register to be kept of alterations in names of streets.

143. Buildings not to be brought beyond line of street, within 30 feet of highway, without the consent of Metropolitan Board, notwithstanding there being garden or vacant spaces between the line of buildings and the highway.

144. Power to Metropolitan Board to make improvements.

DETERMINATION OF METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.

145. Powers of Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers to cease.

146. Actions, &c., not to abate, but to continue for or against Metropolitan Board of Works.

147. Rates made by Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers to be recoverable under this Act.

148. Property vested in Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers (except sewers transferred to vestries and district boards) transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

AUXILIARY POWERS COMMON TO THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS AND TO VESTRIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

149. Power to boards and vestries to enter into contracts for carrying Act into execution. Power to compound for penalties in respect of breach of contracts.

150. Power to boards and vestries to purchase lands, &c., for the purposes of this Act.

151. Provisions of 8 & 9 Vict., c. 18, incorporated with this Act.

152. Lands not to be taken compulsorily, except by Metropolitan Board, with consent of Secretary of State.

153. Previous notice to be given to the owners.

154. Power to dispose of surplus lands or property.

155. Owners of land may on sale reserve a right of pre-emption.

156. Penalty for withholding property transferred to Metropolitan Board or any vestry or district board.

157. Regulations as to breaking up turnpike-roads by the Metropolitan Boards.

AS TO EXPENSES OF VESTRIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

158. Sums to be raised by vestries and district boards for defraying their expenses. Sewage expenses to be distinguished on receipt given by collector.

159. Vestries and boards may exempt parts not benefited by expenditure from payment.

160. Provisions for cases where a part of a parish is placed under the management of the vestry or board of adjoining parish or district.

161. Overseers to collect the rate in the same manner as the poor rate, distinguishing sewers rate, lighting rate, and general rate.

162. Public buildings and void spaces now rateable (except churches and burial grounds) to continue rateable.

163. Land to be rated to the sewers rate at one-fourth of its annual value.

164. Existing exemptions in respect of sewers rate to be allowed.

165. Existing exemptions of land from lighting rates to be allowed.

166. Overseers on nonpayment of the rate shall be distrained upon; and in default of sufficient distress the arrears may be levied on the parish.

167. Provision for cases where the vestry of any parish in schedule A make the poor rate.

168. Special persons may be appointed to levy rates in certain cases.

169. Provision for deduction by tenants of sewers rate.

EXPENSES OF METROPOLITAN BOARD.

170. Sums to be assessed upon the City and other parts of the Metropolis by Metropolitan Board for defraying expenses.

171. Power to Metropolitan Board, or any one authorized by them, to inspect rates made for county or part of county within the Metropolis.

172. Payment to be obtained from the City and from parishes by precepts to the Chamberlain of the City and to vestries and district boards.

173. Payment of sums assessed upon the City.

174. Payment by vestries and district boards of sums assessed by Metropolitan Board.

175. Provision for assessing and levying rates in extra-parochial places mentioned in schedule C. Mode of making the assessment. Allowance to assessors.

176. Places in schedule C not now under rating for sewers not to be rated except for intercepting sewers.

177. When assessment is made, notice thereof to be given, and all persons included in the assessment to have liberty to inspect it, &c. Penalty for refusing inspection.

178. As to the collection of the rate charged in such assessment.

179. Appeal against assessment. The assessment may be altered to relieve the appellant, without altering any other part of it.

EXISTING LIABILITIES OF BOARDS OR BODIES HAVING POWERS OF PAYING, ETC., AND OF THE METROPOLITAN COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

180. Provision for discharging existing liabilities under local Acts relating to paving, &c.

181. Provision for payment of liabilities of Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

182. Where Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers have incurred expenses, to be paid by improvement rates, &c., the Metropolitan Board may levy such rates as remain due.

GENERAL POWERS TO METROPOLITAN AND DISTRICT BOARDS AND VESTRIES TO BORROW.

183. Power to boards and vestries to borrow money on mortgage. No priority amongst mortgagees.

184. Power to commissioners acting under 14 & 15 Vict., c. 23, to make advances.

185. Form of mortgage; register of mortgages.

186. Repayment of money and interest on mortgages: interest to cease on expiration of notice to pay off a mortgage debt.

187. Power to borrow to pay off existing securities.

188. Payment of principal and interest may be enforced by the appointment of a receiver.

189. Transfer of mortgages; register of transfers.

190. Sinking fund to be formed for paying off mortgages.

191. Mode of paying off mortgages.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

192. Accounts of Metropolitan Board, district boards, and vestries, to be balanced up to the end of each year.

193. Auditor of accounts of Metropolitan Board to be appointed by Secretary of State, and remunerated by the Board.

194. Auditors to be elected annually by the district boards in the month of April.

195. As to the audit of accounts.

196. Abstract of accounts to be made.

197. Accounts of other parochial boards to be audited by the auditors elected under this Act.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

198. Annual reports to be made by vestries and district boards in the month of June.

199. Vestry to make out and publish yearly a list of estates, charities, and bequests, &c., with the application thereof.

200. Metropolitan Board of Works to make annual report in the month of June.

201. Reports, &c., of Metropolitan Board to be laid before Parliament.

BY-LAWS.

202. Power to Metropolitan Board of Works to make by-laws; penalty for breach of by-laws; power to justices to remit penalties.

203. By-laws to be published. Evidence of by-laws.

PROVISIONS FOR PROTECTION OF PROPERTY AND WORKS OF METROPOLITAN AND DISTRICT BOARDS AND VESTRIES, AND PREVENTING OBSTRUCTION IN EXECUTION OF WORKS.

204. Buildings not to be made over sewers without consent.

205. Penalty of £5 on persons sweeping dirt into sewers.

206. Penalty of 40s for wilfully damaging, &c., lamps or other property of vestries or district boards, or of the Metropolitan Board.

207. Persons carelessly or accidentally damaging lamps, &c., to make satisfaction.

208. Penalty on interrupting workmen, &c., in execution of duties.
209. Penalty upon occupiers obstructing execution of works, or not disclosing owner's name.
210. Savings and provisions in local Acts applicable to Commissioners of Sewers to apply to Metropolitan and district boards and vestries.

APPEALS.

211. Power to appeal against orders and acts of vestries and district boards in relation to construction of works to the Metropolitan Board of Works.
212. Metropolitan Board to appoint a committee for hearing appeals.

RETIRING ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS OF COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, AND COMPENSATIONS TO OTHER OFFICERS.

213. Power to grant retiring allowances to persons employed under Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.
214. Compensation to officers of paving boards.

MISCELLANEOUS CLAUSES.

215. Where two or more persons are to do any act or pay any sum of money vestry or district board may apportion the same.
216. Power to vestries and district boards to spread repayment of expenses, over a period not exceeding twenty years.
217. Occupiers to pay expenses for which owners are liable, and to be reimbursed out of the rent.
218. Occupier not to be required to pay more than the amount of rent owing by him.
219. Agreements between landlord and tenant not to be affected.
220. As to service of notices, &c., on Metropolitan and district boards and vestries.
221. As to service of notices on owners and occupiers and other persons.
222. Authentication of documents.
223. Proof of debts in bankruptcy.
224. Tender of amends.
225. Compensation, damage, and expenses how to be ascertained and recovered.
226. Method of proceeding before justices in questions of damages, &c.
227. Penalties, &c., to be recovered as provided by 11 & 12 Vict., c. 43.
228. Damages to be made good in addition to penalty.
229. Power to officers of Board to seize offenders without warrant.
230. Proceedings not to be quashed for want of form.
231. Parties allowed to appeal to quarter sessions, on giving security.
232. Court to make such order as they think reasonable.
233. Penalties to be sued for within six months.
234. Application of penalties.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AND SAVINGS.

235. Provision for joint action of vestries, and elections out of vestries under local Acts.
236. Agreement between the London and North-Western Railway Company and certain paving commissioners confirmed.
237. Special provision as to powers of commissioners acting under 5 & 6 Vict., c. 48, as to paving Ely-place, &c.
238. Special provision as to parish of Woolwich.
239. Special provisions as to inclosed gardens in squares, &c.
240. Saving of powers and property of commissioners under 14 & 15 Vict., c. 95.
241. Saving of the rights of the Commissioners of Works.
242. Saving of powers of City Commissioners of Sewers over certain parts of parishes in schedule B.
243. Saving rights of Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company, acting under 9 & 10 Vict., c. 398, and 10 & 11 Vict., c. 138.
244. Saving rights of commissioners or trustees of turnpike-roads, except as to footpaths.
245. Saving for Metropolitan Police Commissioners.
246. Not to prejudice dispute between Battersea and Penge.
247. Repeal of Acts inconsistent with this Act.
248. In case of conflict with the provisions of this Act, provisions of local Acts may be varied by Order in Council, on petition of boards or vestries.
POWER TO EXTEND ACT TO ADJOINING PARISHES.
249. Act may be extended by Order in Council to parishes adjoining the Metropolis not having less than 750 ratepayers.
INTERPRETATION AND COMMENCEMENT OF ACT.
250. "The Metropolis" to include the City and the parishes and places in schedules A, B, and C; the term "owner" to mean the person entitled to receive the rack rent, or who would so receive the same, if the premises were let at a rack rent. Definitions of "street," "drain," "sewer" and "ashpit."
251. Act to commence on 1st January, 1856.

THE NEW ACT ON METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT.—In the Act to Amend the Act of last Session, 18th and 19th Vict., chap. 120, for the better local management of the metropolis, some important alterations are made. It is enacted that where church-rates were made in open vestry before the passing of the Local Management Act they are to continue to be so made. Nothing in the recited Act is to affect the ecclesiastical districts. Other powers of vestries and like meetings are declared to have been transferred to district boards. Occupiers may claim to be rated whether the landlord be or be not liable to be rated to the relief of the poor in respect thereof. Compositions for rates are not to be disturbed, and landlords' liability not to be affected. The right of occupiers so claiming to vote at elections allowed, provided the rates, except those due within six months, are paid. It is now expressly declared that the payment of church-rates is not a necessary qualification. The rental is to be determined by the column headed "rateable value." Meetings of vestries are regulated; notice of such meetings is not to be placed on the doors of churches, but to be sent by post, or otherwise, to the vestrymen, and notice to be put on the building where the meeting is to be held. The section in the recited Act relating to the advance of public money for the improvement of the metropolis is declared to extend to applications for providing parks, pleasure-grounds, "places of recreation," and open spaces for the improvement of the metropolis or the public benefit of the inhabitants. District boards and vestries are empowered to take ground to be maintained as an open space or pleasure-ground. The Act of last Session and the present Act are to be construed as one Act.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA ON THE PAPER DUTY.

PAPER is said to have been first made in England about 1588, but it was only brown paper, and made of hemp or oakum.

White paper was not made until about 1688, by French refugees after Revocation of Edict of Nantes.

Very soon afterwards a tax was imposed (about 1696). In a contemporary broadside papermakers say—"We found by a sad experience that when the duty was laid on we could not obtain an advance of one penny on our goods."

In 1711 a proposal was again made to impose a paper tax, which occasioned much excitement, as the trade had by this time expanded. It was computed that the annual consumption was then 500,000 reams, of which one-third was imported. Foreign manufacture was then much the best, and all the finer qualities of paper came from abroad.

A duty was imposed on paper, and at the same time on soap and sundry other articles, by an Act passed 1711, the preamble to which recites, "the necessity of raising large supplies of money to carry on the present war." The tax was, therefore, a war tax, and granted for a term of years, from the 24th of June, 1712.

Shortly after (3rd year of George I.) the excise on paper was made perpetual; and the rate of duty varied on different qualities of paper, according to a schedule appended to the bill.

That the tax crippled the manufacture is shown by its produce. The consumption before the duty of home-made paper was over 300,000 reams a year. In 1770, the first year for which we have excise returns, as the tax produced only £14,500, there is reason to conclude that the manufacture actually fell off in the interval.

In 1784 an ingenious and most laborious effort was made to render the duty as fairly charged (*ad valorem*) as possible. The article of paper was distinguished for the purpose of taxation into no fewer than five classes, comprising eighty-three separate varieties, each bearing a different denomination, and charged with a different rate of duty, from £2 6s. per ream on "Double Atlas," to 1s. 11d. on "Sugar Blue," 11d. on "Pot," and 5d. on "Lumber Hand." By this Act the amount of revenue from paper tax reached £53,000 per annum.

In 1793 there was another war. Mr. Pitt modified the paper tax, at once simplifying and augmenting it. He swept away intricate schedules, which he said "occasioned confusion and fraud;" divided paper into three classes—white, white brown, and brown, charging an excise duty of 2d., 1d., and 4d. on them respectively. This was an increase on previous rates of from one-half to one-third on different qualities. Mr. Pitt expected to derive from it £63,000 additional.

In 1801 more money was wanted, and the paper duty was doubled on all descriptions, with the singular exception that a drawback of the whole amount was allowed upon paper "used in printing the diurnal pr nts." This favour to the newspapers was granted for the sake of maintaining their circulation, and thus preserving the revenue from newspaper stamps.

Two years afterwards another change was made in the duty. The number of denominations of paper reduced to two—"first class" and "second class;" rates, 3d. per pound on first, and 1d. on second. The second quality was described as being made solely of "old ropes or cordage, from which the tar has not been discharged."

The tax then remained unchanged until 1836, when, in pursuance of report of Sir H. Parnell's Excise Committee, the rate of duty on first-class paper was reduced to 1d. (same as lowest), and that rate charged uniformly on all qualities. Thus it remains.

The growth of the manufacture and of the duty is as follows:—

In 1770	...	...	...	...	£14,500
1790	...	...	...	...	80,000
1800	...	...	...	...	165,000
1804	{	after simplification and imposition of 3d. duty			349,000
1810		...	...	...	411,000
1820	...	...	...	...	491,000
1830	...	...	...	...	620,000
1835	...	...	...	...	850,000

The reduction was calculated by Mr. Spring Rice, now Lord Montague, to sacrifice £350,000 of revenue. But the deficiency was rapidly made up, and more. In 1837 the duty had fallen to £550,000. By 1843 it reached £679,000; by 1846 to £86,000, or nearly the same as when under the old tariff. In 1850 it had surpassed that amount, being £915,000; and for the last three years has exceeded a million.

The gross value of paper manufactured in 1783 was estimated at £780,000. In 1813 Mr. Stevenson computed it at a million; and when the Excise Committee sat in 1835 it was estimated to exceed £1,200,000. It then employed 27,000 persons directly, besides engineers, smiths, carpenters, &c., in building and repairing mills. The amount of excise duty was calculated to be three times as much as the wages of the workmen employed.

The present effect of the tax is shown by the stagnant condition of trade, in the face of increasing population and augmented taste for literature. The produce has even fallen off within three years. The quantity of paper charged with duty was 177 million pounds in 1853; 177 millions in 1854; and but 167 millions in 1855. The quantity kept for home consumption declined in greater ratio, being in the three years respectively 164, 161, and 155 million pounds.

Drawbacks allowed on the duty since 1711:—

1. On all paper bonâ fide used in pressing woollen cloths, &c. (withdrawn in 1836).

2. On all paper exported.

3. On all paper used by the King's Printer, or in Oxford, Cambridge, and Scotch Universities, or Trinity College, Dublin, for printing works in Latin, Greek, the Oriental or Northern tongues; or of Bibles, Testaments, Books of Common Prayer, Psalm Books, the Longer or Shorter Catechism, Confession of Faith, &c.

This advantage was ostensibly to promote education, but really granted by the Ministers of Queen Anne in favouritism to an individual.

From these drawbacks the revenue lost, in 1836, £62,959; of this the Universities, &c., had about £18,000. Motion made for late returns, not yet printed. In the next Session of Parliament the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P., will move the abolition of this obnoxious tax.

In Continental countries the Governments favour the paper trade, by prohibiting the export of rags and materials for the manufacture. This is the case in France, Belgium, Spain, and Italy.

In England we depend for rags, &c., in a great measure on foreign countries, importing regularly the materials for making twenty or thirty million pounds of paper.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

RECEIPTS.

For £2 and upwards One penny.
N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.
(Receipts may be stamped within 14 days of date on payment of £5, or within one month on payment of £10, penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped.)
Adhesive stamps of One Penny may be used for receipts, or drafts, or orders on demand, without regard to their special appropriation; i.e. one will do for the other, and vice versa.
Receipts for money paid to Crown exempt from Stamp duty. No exemption for letters acknowledging receipt of Bills or Money Securities.

AGREEMENTS (NOT UNDER SEAL).

Of the value of £20 or upwards 2s. 6d.
If the agreement contain 2160 words, or upwards, then for every quantity of 1080 words over the first 1080, a further progressive duty of .. 2s. 6d.
Exemptions.—Letters containing any agreement in respect of merchandise, by post, between merchants or traders in Great Britain or Ireland, residing and actually being, at the time, at the distance of 50 miles from each other; agreements relating to sale of goods; to hire of labourers, servants, and seamen; and to rack-rent leases under £5 per annum.
Agreements may be stamped within 14 days after date without penalty, and at any time after 14 days on payment of £10 penalty.

LEASES AND CONVEYANCES.

LEASE OR TACK of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at a yearly rent, for less than thirty-five years, or less than a year, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same:—

	s. d.	Exceed. £25 and not exc. £50	s. d.
Yearly rent not exceeding £5	0 6	£50	5 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding 10	1 0	50	7 6
" 10	1 5	75	10 0
" 15	2 0	100	10 0
" 20	2 5	or any fractional part of 50	5 0

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum.

	Term not exceeding 100 Years.	Term exceeding 100 Years.
Where yearly rent not exceeding £5	£ s. d. 0 3 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0
And where exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 6 0	0 12 0
" 10	0 9 0	0 18 0
" 15	0 12 0	1 4 0
" 20	0 15 0	1 10 0
" 25	1 10 0	3 0 0
" 50	2 5 0	4 10 0
" 75	3 0 0	6 0 0
Same exceeding £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	1 10 0	3 0 0

And where any such Lease or Tack as aforesaid shall be granted in consideration of a Fine, Premium, or Grassum, and also of a yearly Rent, such Lease or Tack shall be chargeable also, in respect of such Fine, Premium, or Grassum, with the *ad valorem* Stamp on Conveyances, pursuant to the 13 and 14 Vict., c. 97; see below. Exemption.—Any Lease under the Trinity College (Dublin) Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851.

CONVEYANCE of any kind or description whatsoever in England or Ireland, and Charter, Disposition, or Contract containing the first original Constitution of Feud and Ground Annual Rights in Scotland (not being a Lease or Tack for Years), in consideration of an annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period, whether Fee Farm or other Rent, Fee Duty, Ground Annual, or otherwise The same Duties as on a Lease or Tack for a Term exceeding 100 Years, at a yearly Rent equal to such annual sum.

Exemptions.—Any Lease for Lives not exceeding Three, or for a Term of Years determinable with Lives not exceeding Three, by whomsoever granted.
Any Grant in Fee Simple or in Perpetuity made in Ireland under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, or of the Trinity College (Dublin) Leasing and Perpetuity Act, 1851.

All which said Leases or Tacks and Grants respectively shall be chargeable with the Stamp Duties to which the same were subject and liable before the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 63.

Duplicate or Counterpart are chargeable with Progressive Duty, as under the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97.

LICENSE TO DEMISE Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof, if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such License, if granted in Court.

Where the clear yearly value of the Estate to be demised shall be expressed in such License, and shall not exceed £75 The same Duty as on a Lease at a yearly Rent equal to such yearly Value, under the Act of the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97.

And in all other cases, 10s.

	£ s. d.	Exceed. £200 and not ex. £225	£ s. d.
Purchase or consideration money expressed, not exceeding £25	£ s. d. 0 2 6	225	1 2 6
Exceed. £25 and not ex. £50	0 5 0	250	1 5 0
" 50	0 7 6	275	1 7 6
" 75	10 0 0	300	1 10 0
" 100	12 6 0	350	1 15 0
" 125	15 0 0	400	2 0 0
" 150	17 6 0	450	2 5 0
" 175	20 0 0	500	2 10 0
		550	2 15 0
			3 0 0

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.

Inland Bill of Exchange, Draft, or Order for the Payment to the Bearer, or to Order, at any Time otherwise than on Demand, of any Sum of Money:—

	£ s. d.
£5	0 0 1
10	0 0 2
25	0 0 3
50	0 0 6
75	0 0 9
100	0 1 0
200	0 2 0
300	0 3 0
400	0 4 0
500	0 5 0
750	0 7 6
1000	0 10 0
1500	0 15 0
2000	1 0 0
3000	1 10 0
4000	2 0 0
4000	2 5 0

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom—If drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more—the same Duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor.

If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed £25 0 1

	s. d.
Above £25 and not exceeding 50	0 2
" 50	0 3
" 75	0 4
" 100	0 8
" 200	1 0
" 300	1 4
" 400	1 8
" 500	2 6
" 750	3 4
" 1000	5 0
" 1500	6 8
" 2000	10 0
" 3000	13 4
" 4000	15 0

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable within, United Kingdom, same Duty as on Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor.

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable out of, United Kingdom, but indorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, same Duty as on Foreign Bill drawn within United Kingdom, and payable out of United Kingdom.

Duty on Foreign Bills drawn out of United Kingdom to be denoted by Adhesive Stamps.

Promissory Note for the Payment in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand of any sum of money:—

	s. d.
Not exceeding	£ s. d. 0 0 1
Above £5 and not exceeding 10	0 2
" 10	0 3
" 25	0 6
" 50	0 9
" 75	1 0 1

Promissory Note for the payment, either to the Bearer on Demand, or in any other manner than to the Bearer on Demand, of any Sum of Money:—

	s. d.
Exceeding £100 & not ex. £200	0 2 0
" 200	0 3 0
" 300	0 4 0
" 400	0 5 0
" 500	0 7 0
" 750	10 0 0
" 1000	15 0 0
" 1500	20 0 0
" 2000	30 0 0
" 3000	40 0 0
" 4000	50 0 0

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES, AND ASSIGNMENTS OF THEM.

Where no money is paid .. 2s. 6d.

	£ s. d.
Under £30	.. .. £1
For £30 and under £50	.. .. 2
50	100
100	200
200	300
300	400
400	500
500	600
600	800
800	1000
1000 and upwards	60

Contracts to serve as Artificers, Servants, Clerks, Mechanics, or Labourers, in the British Colonies, are exempted from Stamp Duty.

PROTESTS. BILL OR NOTE.

	s. d.
£20 and	3 0
100 under	5 0
500 or upwards	10 0
Of any other kind	5 0
Bills of Lading (cannot be stamped after execution)	0 6
Charterparty	5 0
(Charterparty may be stamped within 14 days after execution free of penalty; within one month, £10 penalty; after one month, cannot be stamped)	

DUTIES ON LEGACIES, &c.

Of the value of £20, or upwards.

	£ s. d.
To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased	£1 6 0
Uncle or sister, or their descendants	3 0 0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants	5 0 0
Grand-uncle or aunt, or their descendants	6 0 0
All other relations, or strangers	10 0 0
The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.	

NEWSPAPER3.

By the 16th and 17th Vic., c. 63, s. 2, no higher stamp duty than one penny shall be chargeable on any newspaper printed on one sheet of paper, containing a superficies not exceeding 2295 inches. The superficies in all cases to be one side only of the sheet of paper, and exclusive of the margin of the letterpress.

A supplement published with a newspaper duly stamped with one penny duty, such supplement being printed on one sheet of paper only, and together with the newspaper containing in the aggregate a superficies not exceeding 2295 inches, shall be free from stamp duty.

Any other supplement to a duly stamped newspaper shall not be chargeable with a higher stamp duty than one halfpenny, provided it does not contain a superficies exceeding 1145 inches.

And any two supplements to a duly stamped newspaper shall not be chargeable with a higher stamp duty than one halfpenny on each, provided each supplement be printed and published on one sheet of paper only, and that they contain together a superficies not exceeding in the aggregate 2295 inches.

No paper containing news, &c., is to be deemed to be a newspaper within the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., c. 76, or any act relating to stamp duties on newspapers, unless the same shall be published periodically, or in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding 26 days between the publication of any such two parts or numbers.

LETTER OR POWER OF ATTORNEY.

	£ s. d.
Letter or power of attorney, or commission or factory in the nature thereof	1 10 0
And where the same, together with any schedule or other matter put or endorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2160 words, or upwards, then, for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty at 20s. under 55 George 3, but under act of 1850	0 10 0

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES (Continued.)

DRAFT OR ORDERS ON DEMAND.

(See Receipts, on preceding page, as to adhesive Stamps.)

Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money to the bearers, or to order, on demand, one penny.

Exemptions.—All cheques, drafts, or orders for the payment of money to the bearer on demand, drawn upon any banker, and issued within 15 miles of the bank upon which they are drawn. All letters of credit to persons abroad, authorising drafts on the United Kingdom. Such cheques, drafts, or orders, must (under a penalty of £50) be stamped with a penny stamp, if remitted, sent or circulated, beyond the 15 miles.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Not exceeding £50 1s. 3d. Exceed. £150 and not exc. £200 5s. 0d.
Exceed. £50 and not exceed. 100 2 6 " 200 " 250 6 3
" 100 " 150 3 9 " 250 " 300 7 6
And where the same shall exceed £300, then for every £100, and also or any fractional part of £100, 2s. 6d.

And where any such bond or mortgage shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following: viz. where such bond or mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* stamp duty, not exceeding 10s., a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty or duties. And in every other case, a further progressive duty of 10s. See, as to Inland Revenue Bonds, the 18th and 19th Vic., c. 78, s. 6.

LICENSES.

	£	s.		£	s.
For Marriage, if special	5	0	For Appraisers	2	0
Ditto, if not special	10	0	Stage Carriage License, for	3	3
For Bankers	30	0	every carriage	1	0
For Pawnbrokers, within the	15	0	Hackney Carriage License, for	0	7
limits of the twopenny post	7	10	every carriage, yearly duty	0	6
Ditto, Elsewhere	7	10	Ditto weekly duty, including	3	3
Ditto, within the City of Dub-	7	10	Sunday	1	1
lin, and Circular Road	4	0	Ditto, ditto, excepting Sunday		
For Hawkers and Pedlars, on	8	0	Selling Beer, to be drunk on the		
foot			Premises		
Ditto, with one horse, ass, or			Ditto, not to be drunk on the		
mule			Premises		

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.—STAMP DUTIES ON.

On petition for grant of letters-patent	£5	0	0
On certificate of record of notice to proceed	5	0	0
On warrant of law officer for letters patent	5	0	0
On the sealing of letters-patent	5	0	0
On specification	5	0	0
On the letters-patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year	50	0	0
On the letters-patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year	100	0	0
On certificate of record of notice of objections	2	0	0
On certificates of every search and inspection	0	1	0
On certificate of entry of assignment or licence	0	5	0
On certificate of assignment or licence	0	5	0
On application for disclaimer	5	0	0
On caveat against disclaimer	2	0	0
On office copies of documents, for every ninety words	0	0	2

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

By the Act the 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 34, which took effect from the 5th of April, 1853, all incomes beginning at £100 a year were to be taxed at 5d. in the pound. For the first two years the tax would be on incomes of £150—7d. in the pound; for the next two years 6d. in the pound; and for the last three years 5d. in the pound. This Act is to remain in force to the 6th of April, 1860. The Acts the 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 24, have raised the tax, from the 5th of April, 1855, to 1s. 4d. in the pound, with a proportionate deduction as to the abatements allowed by the prior Act. The increased duty is to continue in force until the 6th of April after a year from the ratification of peace.

EXEMPTION OF PREMIUMS FROM INCOME TAX.—Under a recent Act of Parliament the Premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life or on the life of his wife, or for a Deferred Annuity to his Widow, are decared free from Income-tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable Income.

EXEMPTION OF POLICIES FROM THE SUCCESSION DUTY.—By the recent Act it is declared that no Policy of Insurance on the life of any person shall create the Relation of Predecessor and Successor, between the Insurers and the Assured, or between the Insurers and any Assignee of the Assured.

SUCCESSION-DUTY.

The Succession Duty Act grants the following duties to her Majesty, and they are to be considered as stamp duties:—Where the succession shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £1 per centum upon such value; where the succession shall be a brother or sister, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £3 per centum upon such value; where the succession shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £5 per centum upon such value; where the succession shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, a duty at the rate of £6 per centum upon such value; and where the succession shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the predecessor than is described, or shall be described, or shall be a stranger in blood to him, a duty at the rate of £10 per centum upon such value. There is an interpretation clause of the terms, &c., used in the act. The term "personal property" is not to include leaseholds, but shall include money; and the term "property" is to include real and personal property, real states, and all other property.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSES OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer, &c.; or as a farm-house by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bond fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding

MALE SERVANTS.

For every servant above 18 years of age, annually	£1	1	0
Ditto under 18 years of age	0	10	6

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

When chargeable to carriage duty at £3 10s. (annually)	£2	12	9
When not so chargeable	0	13	2

DOGS.

For every dog of whatever description or denomination £0 12 0
Provided always, that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £39 12s. for any number of hounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.

EXEMPTIONS.—Any person in respect of any dog *bond fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier.

HORSES LET TO HIRE.

(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

Where the person taking out the license shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only	£	7	10	0
Where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, not exceeding two horses or two carriages	12	10	0	
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages	20	0	0	
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages	30	0	0	
Not exceeding twelve horses or nine carriages	40	0	0	
Not exceeding sixteen horses or twelve carriages	50	0	0	
Not exceeding twenty horses or fifteen carriages	60	0	0	
Exceeding fifteen carriages	70	0	0	
Exceeding twenty horses, then for every additional number of ten horses, and for any additional number less than ten over and above twenty, the further additional duty of	10	0	0	

DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

For every horse kept or used for racing	£	3	17	0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	1	1	0	
For every horse and mule exceed the height of thirteen hands, kept for any other purpose	0	10	6	
For every pony or mule not exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty	0	10	6	
And for every pony or mule kept for any other purpose	0	5	3	

EXEMPTIONS.—Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of trade or husbandry.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	£	3	10	0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	2	0	0	
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches, where drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height	1	15	0	
Where drawn by one such pony or mule only	1	0	0	
For every carriage with less than four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules	2	0	0	
Where drawn by one horse or mule only	0	15	0	
Where drawn by one pony or mule only not exceeding thirteen hands in height	0	10	0	
Carriages kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.				
For any carriage with four wheels used by any common carrier	2	6	8	
And where the same shall have less than four wheels	1	6	8	

EXEMPTIONS.—Any waggon, van, cart, or other carriage, to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.

STAGE CARRIAGES.

As altered by the 18th and 19th Vic., c. 78. From 1st July, 1855.

Original yearly licence for	£3	3	0
Supplementary licence for	0	1	0
Duty per mile	0	0	1

No compounding for those duties is henceforward allowable.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.—(CABS).

FARES BY DISTANCE.—Carriages drawn by one horse.—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6d.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d. for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles, completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing Cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four mile circumference when discharged beyond that circumference.

FARE BY TIME.—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses one-third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, 6d. is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1857.

ANNUAL CUSTOMS, SIGHTS, AND SHOWS, IN LONDON.*

- Jan. 1.—The British Museum closes.
- Jan. 6.—*Twelfth-Day*, formerly kept as a great festivity at Court, in city, and in the country. On Twelfth-Day, 1731, George II. and the Princes of Wales made, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, "offerings at the altar of gold, frankincense, and myrrh," according to custom; and on this day, an extra service, with music, is still performed here. The keeping of Twelfth-Night with "cakes and characters" is now but rare. Baddeley, the comedian (originally cook to Foote), left by will money to provide cake and wine for the performers, in the Green-room, at Drury-lane Theatre, every Twelfth-Night; but the bequest is not regularly observed.
- Plough-Monday* (the Monday next Twelfth-Day), the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen proceed in state to Guildhall, to receive presentments of ward-mote inquests, &c.
- Jan. 8.—British Museum re-opens.
- Jan. 8.—*Hilary Term commences*; when the Judges, having breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, at about one o'clock, proceed in their carriages with his Lordship to Westminster Hall, and there walk in procession to their respective Courts.
- Jan. 30.—*Martyrdom of King Charles I.*—The House of Lords attend Divine service in Westminster Abbey; the House of Commons, in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.
- The Opening of Parliament* usually takes place about this time, by the Sovereign, in state. The out-door line of procession is from Buckingham Palace, through St. James's-park and the Horse Guards, to the House of Lords. Admission to witness the ceremony by tickets. By a similar privilege, the departure of the Sovereign may be witnessed at the Palace. The vaults beneath the Houses of Parliament are searched on the day previous—customary since the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.
- Shrove Tuesday*.—The "Pancake" custom little observed. At Westminster a curious custom is retained: the upper and lower schools are divided by a bar, over which, on Shrove Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, the college-cook, attended by a verger, having made his obsequious to the Masters, proceeds to toss a pancake into the upper school—once a warning to proceed to dinner in the hall.
- Ash Wednesday*—Theatres closed.
- Picture Exhibitions*—Between the middle of February and the first Monday in May, the Exhibitions open for the season in the following order:—1. British Institution, Pall mall. 2. National Institution, Regent-street. 3. Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street. 4. New Society of Painters in Water-colours, Pall-mall. 5. Society of Painters in Water-colours, Pall-mall East. 6. Royal Academy, Trafalgar square.
- Feb. 14.—*Hunterian Oration* delivered at the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Royal Academy Lectures* commence about this time: admission free, by Academicians' and Associates' tickets.
- March 1.—*St. David's Day*—Annual Festival of the Society of Ancient Britons: they clothe and educate 200 boys and girls, who, on March 1, walk in procession from their school-house in Gray's inn-lane to St. George's Church, Hanover-square, each of the children wearing an artificial leek, and the officers of the charity a triple plume and a leek. In the evening the Society dine together, when the music is characteristically Welsh. On this day Welshmen (but chiefly members of clubs) wear leeks.
- Christ's Hospital—Public Suppers* take place on the eight successive Sundays terminating with Easter-day; when the public are admitted, by tickets signed by a Governor, to view the 800 boys sup in the Great Hall.
- Society of Arts Annual Exhibition*, John-street, Adelphi, opens about this date.
- March 17.—*St. Patrick's Day*—Annual Festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick. The Irish wear the Shamrock of their patron saint.
- March 25.—*Fair in the Thames Tunnel* held to-day, the anniversary of the Opening of the Tunnel in 1843.
- Levees, Her Majesty's*, at St. James's Palace, usually commence in this month.
- April 1.—*York Column Staircase* re-opens. Dulwich Gallery re-opens.
- Palm Sunday* is little observed in London: though the weavers of Spitalfields leaving their murky workshops, ramble into the fields and lowlands of Essex on this day, to gather "palm" and inhale a purer atmosphere.
- Passion Week*—All theatres licensed by the Lord Chamberlain are closed. On Monday and Tuesday her Majesty's bounties are distributed to the aged and meritorious poor at the Almonry, in Whitehall; the Gate Alms are unlimited.
- Maundy Thursday*, the day preceding Good Friday, is the day on which the Royal bounty is distributed by the Queen's Almoners, in the Chapel at Whitehall, to poor men and women, two for every year her Majesty has attained. Admission to the Chapel only by tickets, obtainable at the Almonry Office. The alms-money, consisting of sovereigns and silver pieces, of 4d., 3d., 2d., and 1d. value, or "Maundy Money," in purses, and red and white leathern bags, is carried in alms-dishes by Yeomen of the Guard, preceded by the Almoners, and at the conclusion of the first lesson is given to the pensioners; the purses to the women; and the leathern bags, with stockings, shoes, and broad-cloth, to the men.
- Good Friday*—"Hot Cross Buns" are rarely cried in the streets, as formerly.
- Easter Eve*—Midnight Mass at the large Catholic Chapels—a magnificent scene.
- Easter Monday and Tuesday*—The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, proceed in state to hear the Spital Sermons preached at Christ Church, Newgate-street. On Monday the Lord Mayor gives a banquet at the Mansion-house; on Tuesday the boys of Christ's Hospital walk in procession to the Mansion-house, where each is regaled with two buns and a glass of wine; and the Lord Mayor presents to each of the Grecians one guinea, half-a-crown to each monitor, and one shilling to each remaining boy. Greenwich fair is held on these days; and nearly every Theatre and Exhibition in the metropolis are open.
- First Sunday of Easter Term*—The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Judges, go in state to hear Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral.
- Whitebait Season* at Greenwich and Blackwall from April to August.
- Drawingrooms*—Her Majesty's, commence in April. At the first, forty of the "Mathematical Boys" of Christ's Hospital are conveyed in coaches to St. James's Palace, and there presented to the Queen, who inspects their charts; and the boys receive eight guineas. Tickets to see the Drawingroom company arrive are obtainable.
- May 1.—*May Day*—The bedizened Sweeps' Jack-in-the Green is now rarely seen; and the Mayings are little more than a few omnibus ribbons and flowers. On this day, and on December 27th, the young women educated in Raine's Charity Schools, Wapping, draw lots for a marriage portion of £100, the bridegroom being of St. John's, Wapping, or St. Paul's, Shadwell.
- May 1.—British Museum closes.
- May Meetings*, or Anniversaries of Religious and Benevolent Societies, held this month, mostly in Exeter-hall, Strand. (See the printed lists.)
- The Exhibition of the Royal Academy* opens on the first Monday in May.
- May 2.—Annual Distribution of Prizes, &c., at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
- May 8.—British Museum re-opens.
- Royal Botanic Society's Three Exhibitions*, Inner Circle, Regent's-park, in May, June, and July.
- St. Paul's School Apposition* in the fourth week after Easter.
- Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy*—Service and Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, towards the middle of May.
- Horticultural Society's Three Exhibitions* of Flowers and Fruits, at their Gardens, at Chiswick, in May, June, and July. Admission, by tickets only, at 5s. each, to be had at 21, Regent-street, by personal or written order of Fellows of the Society, the day before the Exhibition; tickets on the day, 7s. 6d. each.
- Holy Thursday*—Parochial bounds beaten; and Inns of Court closed, to prevent the claim of right of way.
- Whit-Monday*—Greenwich Fair and Steam-boat and Railway Excursions.
- Trinity Monday*—The Trinity Company assemble at their house on Tower-hill, and embark at noon, in official costume, in their splendid barges at Tower-stairs, for the Trinity Ground, at Deptford, to inspect the almshouses, and attend Divine Service at St. Nicholas Church; and then return to the Trinity-house, where a splendid banquet is served in the evening.
- May 24.—*Her Majesty's Birth-day*—Drawingroom, official State dinners, and illumination of club-houses, Royal tradesmen's houses, &c. Park and Tower Guns fired at one p.m.—(The day of keeping varies.) *Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends*, Devonshire-house, Houndsditch.
- May 29.—*Restoration of Charles II.*—The Chaplain of the House of Commons preaches in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, before "the House," usually represented by the Speaker, the Serjeant-at-Arms, the clerks, and other officers, and some half-dozen Members. This is a day of Court dinners and Loving Cups at several City Companies' halls.
- June 18.—*Waterloo Day*—Grand inspection of troops in one of the parks, the Foot Guards wearing laurel, in memory of the great victory; Park and Tower guns fired at one p.m. The late Duke of Wellington on this day gave a banquet at Apsley House, to the surviving heroes.
- June.—*Anniversary of the Charity Schools* held early in the month, beneath the vast dome of St. Paul's Cathedral: service, sermon, and sacred music; 8000 children generally present.
- June 20.—*Accession of her Majesty*—Park and Tower guns fired one p.m.
- June 24.—*Election of Sheriffs* in Guildhall.
- Harrow School—Public Speech Days* first Monday in June and July.
- June 25.—*The Harveian Oration* delivered at the College of Physicians, Pall-mall East.
- June 28.—*Coronation of her Majesty*—Park and Tower guns fired 1 p.m.
- City of London School Prize-Distribution* towards the close of July.
- Swan-apping Excursions*, in July and August, on the Thames, by the Lord Mayor and Dyers' and Vintners' Companies, in their state barges.
- Aug. 1.—*Dogget's Coat and Badge* (silver), the oldest warrow rowed for on the Thames, from the "Swan" at London-bridge to the "Swan" at Chelsea.
- Sept. 1.—British Museum closes.
- Sept. 2.—*Anniversary of the Great Fire of London*, 1666: Holiday at the Bank, Customs and Excise.
- Sept. 3.—*Bartholomew Fair* formerly commenced, but now extinct.
- Sept. 8.—British Museum re-opens.
- Sept. 17.—*National Gallery* closes.
- Sept. 21.—*St. Matthew's Day*. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen visit Christ's Hospital in state; and in the Great Hall, orations in Greek and Latin are delivered by the senior boys who are qualified for college. To each Grecian the Lord Mayor gives one Guinea, the Sheriffs half a guinea each. Visitors admitted by Governors' tickets.
- Sept. 24.—The York column staircase closes.
- Sept. 28.—The Sheriffs publicly sworn into office at Guildhall.
- Sept. 29.—*Michaelmas Day*. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and City Officers go in state from the Mansion-house to Guildhall, whence they walk to St. Lawrence's Church, King-street, to hear service; they then return to Guildhall, where a Common Hall is held for electing the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.
- Sept. 30.—*Procession of the New Sheriffs* from Guildhall to Blackfriars, and thence by water to Westminster, where the Sheriffs are presented in the Court of Exchequer; the senior Alderman below the chair, by chopping two bundles of sticks, does suit and service for a manor in Shropshire, and counts six horse-shoes and sixty-one hobnails for premises once in St. Clement Dances.
- Oct. 1.—Winter Medical Session commences at the various Hospitals.
- Oct. 23.—*National Gallery* re-opens.
- Nov. 1.—*Dulwich Gallery* closes.
- Nov. 2.—*First Day of Michaelmas Term*—Opening of the Law Courts at Westminster, as on January 11. The Gresham Lectures commence at the College, in Basinhall-street.
- Nov. 8.—*Inauguration of the Lord Mayor Elect*, when the ex-Lord Mayor resigns his insignia of office at a Court of Husting in Guildhall.
- Nov. 9.—*Lord Mayor's Day*—State Procession by land and water from Guildhall to Westminster and back. Presentation of the Lord Mayor in the Exchequer Court. Grand Banquet at Guildhall, and dinners at various City Companies' Halls. Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
- Nov. 26.—*Great Storm of 1703*—Annual Sermon in commemoration of, preached on the nearest Sunday in Little Wild-street Chapel.
- Nov. 30.—*St. Andrew's Day*—Holiday at the Bank, Customs, and Excise.
- Dec. 10.—*Royal Academy Annual Distribution of Prizes*.
- Smithfield Club Cattle Show*, at the Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, held the second week of December.
- Dec. 12.—*Celebration of the Founders' Day at the Charter-House*—Sermon, Latin Oration in the Great Hall, and dinner of old Carthusians.
- Westminster Play*—Latin Plays (of Terence) represented by the Scholars at St. Peter's College, clad in Greek costume, upon the second Thursday in December, and the Monday before and after that day; the scenery designed by Garrick. Admission by tickets only.
- Dec. 21.—*St. Thomas's Day*—Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.
- Dec. 22.—*The Great Meal and Poultry Markets* are now worth a special visit.
- Dec. 24.—Christmas cheer distributed in her Majesty's prisons, and in the City prisons, union workhouses, &c.—Bow bells commence ringing at nine, p.m.—Grand Midnight Mass at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Finsbury; and musical service in other chapels.
- Dec. 25.—Distribution of food to the destitute poor of the metropolis.
- Dec. 26.—Nearly every Theatre and Public Exhibition open.
- Dec. 31.—*Watching Out the Old Year* at the principal Wesleyan Chapel's.

* From "Curiosities of London: exhibiting the most Rare and Remarkable Objects of Interest in the Metropolis." By John Timbs, F.S.A.